Volume 163 No. 17

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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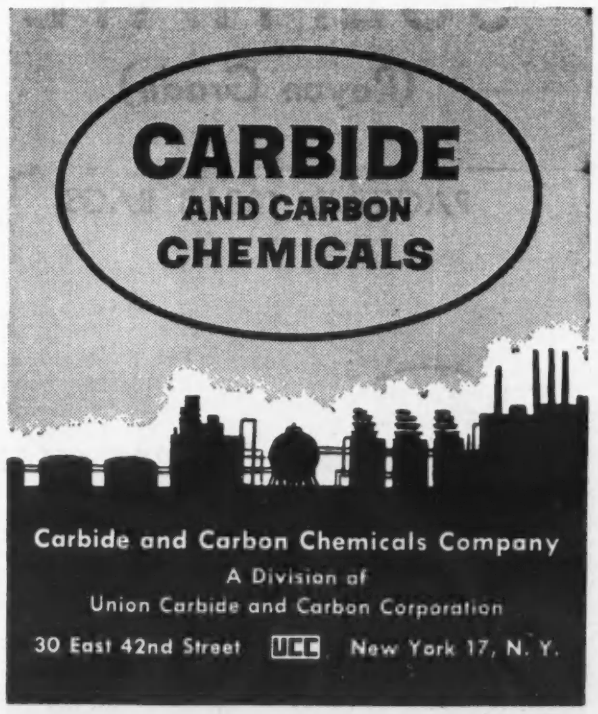

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

APR 26 1954

Volume 165 No. 17 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | April 26, 1954

Atom Bill Hearings To Be Held in May

The joint atomic energy committee of the senate and house will hold hearings next month on the administration's bill (H. R. 8862 and S. 3323) to lift some of the restrictions surrounding data on atomic energy and set up a system of licensing permitting private industry to make use of the discoveries in this field. An effort will be made to have the legislation enacted into law before the session is brought to a close, according to its authors.

Sponsored by Rep. Sterling Cole of New York, chairman of the joint committee, and Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, co-chairman, the bill is intended to give the President the powers he requested in his earlier message to congress on atomic energy with respect to transfer of restricted data to our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and at the same time provide the basis for establishment of a privately-operated atomic energy industry.

Law to Be Administered by AEC

Administration of the law would be the responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission, whose basic law is proposed to be changed by the bill in the light of experience with the present law and the ends to be sought in the new program. In seeking to establish an atomic energy industry, the sponsors explained that the bill provides for the following general matters:—

(1) The bill would permit the commission to determine that any material which would release substantial quantities of energy through nuclear fission or through nuclear transformation can be determined by the commission to be special material. This permits the commission to determine that materials which are utilizable in fusion process should be classed as special materials along with those items already

—Continued on page 70

Cryolite and Coke Facilities Among New Tax Write-offs

Certificates authorizing accelerated amortization of the costs of eighty-four new or expanded faciilties, involving an investment of $204,759,223, were issued during the two-week period March 25 through April 7 by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Included among the projects were a $3,214,000 investment in new coke facilities by Great Lakes Steel Corporation at Zug Island, Wayne County, Mich., of which 50 percent was allowed for rapid write-off; and an investment of $109,700 in synthetic cryolite facilities by Chemecon Corporation at Mulberry, Fla., of which 85 percent was allowed.

The three largest certificates announced were:—United States Steel Corporation, Clairton, Penn., metallurgical coke facilities, $70,636,000 with 45 percent allowed; Union Oil Company of California, Oleum, Calif., petroleum refining facilities, $23,695,000 invested with 65 percent allowed on $18,960,000 and 45 percent allowed on $4,735,000; and Esso Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., petroleum refining facilities, $19,055,000 invested with 60 percent allowed on $14,250,000 and 45 percent on $4,805,000.

With the newly-announced certificates, accelerated tax amortization amounting to $29,699,454,000 has now been granted for 19,069 new or expanded facilities. Of the total amount invested, $17,820,119,000 or 60 percent is eligible for rapid amortization.

Synthetic Rubber Production For May, June Cut by RFC

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation last week announced that it was cutting back production of synthetic rubber previously scheduled for May and June "to effect a more satisfactory inventory position." At the same time, the agency scheduled July production at 33,000 long tons, the lowest of recent record, against expected sales of 34,000 tons.

In the light of an inventory of GR-S type synthetic rubber of 89,400 long tons on March 31, the agency said that it has now scheduled May production at 34,980 tons with sales expected to total 37,000 tons, and June production at 34,300 tons against sales of 32,500 tons.

Tin Offered by Bolivia For RFC Smelter Use

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been offered 4,000 tons of tin concentrates by the Bolivian government to keep the government's Texas City, Tex., tin smelter operating pending a decision on its future. Wylie R. McKinnon, in charge of RFC's tin operations, said that no decision has been reached on whether to purchase the tin. The price was not announced.

With a national stockpile of tin in this country estimated to be sufficient to last for five years, even under a war emergency, the government is inclined to shut down the Texas City plant and dispose of it to private interests. Present authority of the government to operate the plant expires on June 30, 1956, but consideration is being given by the administration to ending operations next June 30.

Ethyl Acetate Regulations Eased by Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service amended its regulations covering industrial alcohol in order to ease the requirements for denaturing and packaging ethyl acetate, according to an announcement by the agency last week. The amendments are effective immediately.

The changes affected four parts of the regulations as follows:—

1. To permit the use of undenatured ethyl acetate in processes where it is shown that it is necessary to use such material in its pure state.

2. To permit the transfer of ethyl acetate in tankcars and tank trucks after the producer has divested himself of ownership.

3. To permit producers to transfer ethyl acetate by pipeline to the premises of an affiliate or wholly-owned subsidiary entitled to receive ethyl acetate.

4. To permit wholesale dealers receiving denatured ethyl acetate in tankcars, tank trucks and by pipeline to package denatured ethyl acetate in containers not exceeding fifty-five gallons in capacity, and, subject to authorization of the assistant regional commissioner, to transfer denatured ethyl acetate in tank trucks from their premises to the premises of others entitled to receive denatured ethyl acetate.

Tankcars of Rubber Plants Available on Individual Basis

The government's supply of pressurized tankcars, which were used in transporting the ingredients for manufacture of rubber at the synthetic rubber plants, is being offered for sale separately from the synthetic rubber production facilities, it was disclosed last week in a notice to prospective bidders from the disposal commission.

The government owns 448 pressurized tankcars which have been used to service the needs of the rubber plants. They were constructed under ICC classification, ICC-104AW. The disposal commission said they may be purchased either separately or as part of the rubber facilities.

In any event, separate bids must be submitted by prospective purchasers of the rubber plants for the tankcars and the other facilities, if the tankcars are desired. In the notice to bidders, the commission stated that where the purchase of the tankcars is to be included as part of a proposal for purchase of a plant, the proposal shall clearly so state and shall separately set forth the amount proposed to be paid for the tankcars. The notice stated:—

"Any prospective purchaser of a plant should, therefore, make certain that his proposal, to be filed on or before May 27, includes the data with respect to tankcars in which he may have any interest, in order to render him eligible to negotiate for such tankcars. The commission will entertain, of course, proposals for the purchase of the tankcars separate and

—Continued on page 71

Freight Car Expansion Target Deadline Is Extended by ODM

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced an extension of time limitations for the freight car expansion goal and five others in the transportation field. The action, taken on recommendation of the Defense Transportation Administration, sets December 31 as the final date construction can begin on equipment or facilities to be eligible for fast tax write-offs.

Besides freight cars, goals affected are:—Diesel locomotives, specified types of inland waterway vessels, Great Lakes ore carriers, railroad terminal and road facilities, and refrigerated warehouse and storage facilities. In addition, ODM removed the previous financial limit on the railroad terminal and road facilities goal and the tonnage limit on the Great Lakes ore carrier goal. Both goals require that direct and necessary defense interest must be specifically shown before a rapid tax amortization certificate can be issued.

Drug Trade Spotlights Alcohol Tax Flaws in General Revenue Measure

The drug manufacturing industry last week appealed to the finance committee of the senate to modify the pending general revenue bill, H. R. 8300, so as to permit the continued use of tax-free denatured alcohol in the manufacture of liquid medicines.

At the same time, the committee was urged to rewrite the alcohol drawback provisions of the bill so as to eliminate the possibility of long delays facing the drug and flavoring extract manufacturers in obtaining refunds of taxes paid on the alcohol used in manufacturing operations.

The disclosure that the bill would no longer permit the use of tax-free denatured alcohol in the manufacture of such heavy volume drug items as mouth washes and such antiseptics as tincture of iodine, rubbing alcohol, etc., was made recently upon a close reading of the house report on the bill which indicated congressional intent to return to the 1906 revenue law for controlling denatured alcohol.

Proprietary Ass'n Registers Complaint

The finance committee's attention to this major change in the law was called by A. K. Barta, secretary-treasurer of the Proprietary Association, who spoke also for the Interstate Manufacturers Association, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the American drug Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Barta explained that through piecemeal legislation, the laws pertaining to distilled spirits and industrial alcohol, like Topsy, "just grew." This resulted in many inconsistencies which the proposed revision in H. R. 8300 seeks to eliminate. But if H. R. 8300 is enacted as now written, greater inconsistencies, ambiguities and hardships will result with respect to the commercial or industrial use of alcohol, he added.

Basis of Current Difficulties

The trouble stems, he said, from the earlier attempts of the legislators to distinguish between alcohol produced by the distilleries for beverage purposes and alcohol used for industrial purposes. This first occurred when congress, in 1906, permitted the withdrawal of tax-free alcohol for denaturation purposes, but at the same time prohibited the use of denatured alcohol "in liquid medicines." A year later the law had to be modified to allow the manufacture of ether and chloroform. Then, in 1913, congress took away the right of the whiskey distillers to sell alcohol for denaturation and set up a new system for the manufacture of alcohol for denaturation only by "industrial distilleries."

This 1913 law, however, did not require alcohol to be denatured so as to be unfit for liquid medicines, and in 1916 the Internal Revenue Commissioner ruled that tax-free denatured alcohol could be used

—Continued on page 70

Lead, Zinc Curb Seen Counter to Int'l Pacts

The United States Tariff Commission informed congress last week that enactment of legislation imposing import restrictions on lead and zinc "would be inconsistent with international commitments of the United States." It found at the same time that the present rates of duty on lead and zinc restrict imports of the two metals only slightly.

The conclusions of the commission were reached as a result of a broad study of the lead and zinc industries, undertaken at the direction of the house ways and means and senate finance committees so as to provide congress with a factual basis upon which to determine whether the domestic industry should be protected against imports.

In its report, the commission refrained from making any recommendations as to whether tariffs or quotas should be imposed, but limited itself to an exhaustive review of the statistical and technical position of the two metals in the national economy. Nor did the commission report comprehensively on the competitive impact of imports on the domestic industry.

Two Commissioners Protest

The commission's failure in this respect was protested by commissioners Lynn R. Edminster and Oscar B. Ryder. Commissioner Edminster expressed the view that there is nothing in the present situation to justify a belief that increases in domestic production, which would result from any drastic restriction on imports, would be anything like sufficient to compensate for the quantity of imports thus excluded. Both he and commissioner Ryder were of the opinion that drastic restrictions on imports would only result in reduced consumption of primary lead and zinc and reduced smelting operations in this country.

Although the commission warned that action by congress to restrict imports would be inconsistent with the international commitments of the country, the report noted that under certain circumstances the President could impose increased import restrictions under the "escape clause" of the trade agreements act. The extent of this relief would be the amount of concessions that had been granted under the trade agreements.

The commission found that relief also could be granted under article XXI of

—Continued on page 70

Copper Contract Is Signed By GSA, Vermont Concern

A contract designed to yield 12,000,000 pounds of refined copper for delivery to the government has been signed with the Vermont Copper Company, it was announced last week by Edmund F. Mansure, head of General Services Administration. Mr. Mansure said the contract is part of a maintenance of production program originally planned and authorized by the Office of Defense Mobilization in 1953.

The agreement provides that the company will produce ore from its "high cost" Elizabeth mine, located in Orange County, Vt., and will arrange with a qualified smelter to process the ore. A. J. Walsh, commissioner of GSA's Emergency Procurement Service, who will administer the contract, said the government will pay 31.06 cents per pound for deliveries made in common carrier's conveyance, Connecticut Valley.

Terms of the agreement call for production of 4,000,000 pounds this year, commencing July 1, and 8,000,000 pounds in 1955. The agreement automatically ends December 31, 1955.

Organics on Page 42

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S new industrial organic chemicals market, reporting developing conditions on a group of more than 200 industrial aliphatic organics, will be found on page 42 of this issue. Because of the establishment of the new market, reports on more than 350 chemicals have been shifted. For their new locations, see page 41.

Olive Oil Rise Is Due From Mediterranean

Olive oil production from 1953-crop olives in the Mediterranean Basin is expected to be abundant, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. A preliminary estimate places the output at 1,159,000 short tons compared with the revised estimate of 801,800 tons of oil from 1952-crop olives and the record high of 1,611,100 tons from the 1951 crop. These production estimates represent the total oil pressed, including allowances made for consumption by growers in countries reporting only commercial production.

The 45 percent increase in oil production from the previous year is explained by the fact that 1953 was the year of high output in the two-year cycle normally characteristic of olive production and by the fact that weather conditions on the whole were more favorable than in 1952. Spain was an outstanding exception, however, to the generally favorable weather, as drought throughout the summer and early fall greatly reduced the size of the olive crop. Insect damage in general appears to have been less than in 1952 with the possible exceptions of Italy and Greece. Most countries, except Greece, have reported that the quality of the new oil is uniformly good.

Only a Few Exceptions

An increased volume of oil production is in prospect in all Mediterranean countries this season except Turkey, Algeria, Israel and Spain. The most significant expansion, however, is in Portugal, Greece, Italy and Tunisia where record or near-record crops have been reported. Normally Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal account for 80 percent of the total Mediterranean production.

Algerian olive oil production from the 1953 olive crop is estimated by unofficial sources at around 28,000 short tons or slightly less than the 29,000-ton official estimate of the previous season, reports E. B. Erickson, American Consulate General, Algiers. This represents the total oil pressed, excluding around 5,000 tons of oil extracted from residue. A relatively dry summer in the Kabylie mountain area, the main producing area of olives for pressing, threatened to reduce considerably the size and oil content of the olives, but late September and early October rains aided in restoring normal growth and oil content.

Koppers Starts Operations At Waste-Treatment Facility

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week put into full operation its $500,000 waste-treatment plant at Follansbee, W. Va., on the Ohio River.

Built as an addition to the Koppers tar products plant, the new treatment unit now makes possible the removal of 99 percent of the phenol contained in the tar process water, reducing the phenol content to 0.005 percent before it is emptied into the river. Before the new unit was built, the process water emptying into the river contained up to 0.3 percent of tar acids. The 0.3 percent phenol was entirely harmless, but the new treatment plant will assure that water placed in the river from the plant will not develop chemical taste on treatment.

Koppers' investment in the treatment plant represents a capital expense entirely for the purpose of eliminating river pollution. The chemicals it recovers, however, may be sold to offset a portion of the $30,000 annual operating costs, it was said.

Borate for Fire-Proofing Made by American Potash

A highly-soluble borate, especially adapted for the preparation of washable fire-resistant coatings, has been developed by American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. The borate, which has been named "Borotherm," is described as inexpensive and relatively neutral and is intended for use with water-based coatings. It offers important advantages not now available in coatings of this type, American Potash said.

Primary function of "Borotherm" is to give fire-resistant properties to coatings to meet Department of Commerce specifications CS-42-49 (Class F) and Federal Specifications SSA-118-a when used with latices and dispersions. It is, the company said, especially adaptable for use with coating grade polyvinyl acetate. "Borotherm," now available in commercial quantities, is particularly adaptable for use in insulating and industrial wallboard coatings, according to the producer.

Contents of This Issue

ACS Rubber Chemistry Award to Whitby.. 37
AEC Awards 36 Contracts.. 36
AEC Transfers 18 Patents for Licensing.. 37
Aerosol Packaging Process Added by D&O.. 57
Air Pollution Progress Told.. 7
Alabama By-Products Makes Promotions.. 34
American Alcolac Names Wesatch.. 49
American Hard Rubber Co. Merger Units.. 38
Amer. Potash Makes Borate.. 4
Ammonia Due From Deere Plant.. 4
Animal Health Inst. to Meet.. 7
Armour Plans Building.. 55
Asphalt Output Up at Witco.. 5
ASTM Meeting Program Told.. 7
Atomic Bill Hearings Will Start in May.. 3
Benzoic Acid Esters Development Told.. 4
Bristol-Myers Names Reiss.. 54
Calif. Standard Oil Makes Powell Unit Mgr. 36
Candelilla Wax Exports from Mexico Off.. 48
Carbide Forms Southwestern Sales Div.. 38
Carbide Organic Acid Described.. 36
Celanese Advances Three.. 4
Chemistry Congress Planned.. 7
Chlorine-Caustic Soda Plant Set.. 5
Ciba Appoints Fortiner Planning Div. Mgr.. 57
Columbia Southern Elects Neubauer, Hill.. 44
Cooper & Cooper Buys Himrod.. 70
Copper Contract Signed by GSA, Vt. Concern 3
Corn Products Development Post to Daggy.. 59
Cottonseed Oil Purchase Funds to Netherlands 66
Cryolite, Coke Facilities Get Write-Offs.. 3
Davison, Grace Work Out Stock Swap.. 5
Drug Trade Cites Alcohol Tax Flaws.. 3
Enjay Develops Anti-Oxidant.. 38
Equipment Clearing House Relocates.. 34
Ethyl Acetate Rules Eased.. 3
FOA Authorizes More Procurements.. 36
Freight Car Expansion Deadline Extended.. 3
Friese Named Sun Chemical Vice-President. 37
Fritzsche Fetes Leonhardt.. 7
Gamma Globulin Plans Drafted.. 60
Gen'l Chemical Baton Rouge Plant Open.. 4
Goodrich Has New President.. 5
Government Tankcars to Sell Individually.. 3
Handy & Harman Posts to Jones, Wemple.. 5
Hardesty to Move.. 64
Hercules Appoints Talley.. 4
Herty Medal To Be Received by Sampey.. 7
Industrial Research Award to Dr. Kelly.. 7
Int'l Minerals Forms Feed Sales Dept.. 35
Koppers Pick Port Arthur Plant Site.. 5
Koppers Starts Waste-Treatment Plant.. 4
Korea Gets Funds for Drugs.. 57
Kyanize Makes Lawrence W. Unit Gen'l Mgr. 64
Lead, Zinc Curb Seen Against Pacts.. 3
Ledoux Laboratory Tour Planned.. 53
Linseed Oil Export Sales Total 5,500,000 Lbs. 64
Litter Named Agent by Crownoil.. 66
Long Is Mattiello Lecturer for 1954.. 7
Magnus, Percy C., Receives Safety Award.. 55
Magnus, Robert B., Elected Trustee.. 59
Marketers Elect Spurlock.. 55
Marketing Talks Slated.. 5
Metal & Thermit Realigns Sales Setup.. 5
Metal Cans Shipments: Feb.. 38
Milk Solids Transactions Told.. 53
Mining Parley This Week.. 7
Monsanto Names Smith to Sales Training Post 38
Mutual Moves in N. Y.. 38
NFI Division Tells Convention Plans.. 7
Oakite Assigns Representatives.. 34
Oil Production Difficulties Cited.. 34
Olive Oil Rise Due.. 4
Omni Products Represented at Milan Fair.. 64
Operations Research Course Offered at Case. 34
Pan American Sulphur Names Webb.. 5
P.A.'s Eye View of Business.. 5
Pharmaceutical Official Keeps APhA Post.. 7
Pitts. Plate Names McKinley.. 34
Pharmaceutical Education Group Re-Elects. 54
Phila. College Reunion Set.. 57
Pollution Control Aims Told.. 5
Promat Division Appoints Oldbur.. 36
Publicker to Move N. Y. Offices.. 57
Reilly Tar Post to McDonald.. 48
Research Corp. Starts German Program.. 38
Snell Announces Levin's Return.. 57
Stanolind Appoints Seven in Chemical Unit. 37
Strong, Cobb Fetes Mason, Krogg.. 55
Sun Tube Names Pflug.. 36
Synthetic Rubber Output for May, June, Cut 3
Tin Offered by Bolivia for RFC Use.. 3
Wastes Parley Data to Be Issued.. 57
Wyandotte Unit Appoints Sales Repre'tatives 71
Zinc Institute Again Chooses Havey.. 7

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertisers Index.. 71
Association Meeting Dates.. 7
Bids Wanted.. 48
Classified Advertisements.. 70
Consulting Chemists and Engineers.. 57
Coal Chemicals Output.. 46
Crude Oil Stocks.. 40
Current Market Quotations.. 9
Editorials.. 30
Imports.. 56
Imports Detained.. 59
Obituaries.. 60
OPD Price Index.. 4
Trade Briefs.. 37, 48, 64
Washington Talks It Over.. 5

Hercules Appoints Talley Ammonia Works Manager

Joseph B. Talley has been named manager of Hercules Powder Company's Missouri ammonia works at Louisiana, Mo., and Frank E. deVry has been named assistant manager. Hercules announced plans to lease the Missouri Ordnance Works earlier this month, stating at that time that production of anhydrous ammonia, for industrial purposes and as fertilizer would begin within three months (OPD, 4/19/54).

Mr. Talley had been works manager at Bacchus, Utah, since 1952. Norman L. McLeod, assistant works manager at Hercules' Kenvil, N. J., plant, has been named works manager at Bacchus, replacing Mr. Talley. John E. Greer, production manager of the government-owned Sunflower Ordnance Works operated by Hercules at Lawrence, Kan., has been appointed assistant works manager at Kenvil.

Mr. Talley has served in supervisory capacities at Hercules plants in Bessemer, Ala.; Hercules, Calif.; Kenvil, and Ishpeming, Mich.

Celanese Advances Three, Creates Plastics Div. Post

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced three appointments, and the creation of a new post in its plastics division. J. J. MacFarland has been named to the new post of assistant to the manager of the plastics division. David D. Hecht, formerly director of the company's application laboratory in Summit, N. J., has been made manager of the product development department. Michael J. Curry has been named director of the application laboratory, to replace Mr. Hecht. He will be in charge of applications research and the technical service programs assigned to the laboratory in Summit, N. J.

Mr. MacFarland joined the company in 1947 and later became manager of the product development department of the chemical division. Mr. Hecht transferred to the chemical division in 1949, after having been in the plastics division. He spent five years as director of the application laboratory.

Benzoic Acid Esters Series Offered by Tenn. Products

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., has announced the development of a new series of eight benzoic acid esters of polyalkylene glycols which, the company says, may open broad commercial possibilities in plastics, lubricants and textiles.

These products, to be marketed under the trade name "Benzoflex" with their identifying numbers, are characteristically light colored, mild smelling, high boiling and stable esters. They possess a wide viscosity range and vary in freeze points and solubilities. Two esters, diethylene glycol dibenzoate ("Benzoflex 2-45") and dipropylene glycol dibenzoate ("Benzoflex 9-88") are primary plasticizers for vinyl chloride resins, and they substantially lower time and temperature required to process these resins, the producer says. "Benzoflex 9-88" is the first commercial low-freezing plasticizer of its type to be introduced. "Benzoflex 9-88" and "Benzoflex 2-45" are available in commercial quantities.

The higher glycol dibenzoates are compatible with selected vinyl resins, including polyvinyl acetate. Polyethylene glycol dibenzoates exhibit compatibility with phenol-formaldehyde resins, imparting flexibility and improved adhesiveness to these polymers.

Gen'l Chemical Sulfuric Unit At Baton Rouge in Operation

General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, last week announced that its new sulfuric acid plant at Baton Rouge, La., has gone on stream. The new $2,500,000 facility is the seventh major expansion at the company's Baton Rouge works since 1945, and represents the twentieth sulfuric acid plant operated by General Chemical in the United States and Canada.

General Chemical will use the sulfuric acid from the new installation to supply its own stepped-up demands at Baton Rouge and its other southern works as well as to serve the company's major industrial consumers in the Gulf state area. General operates plants at New Orleans and Monroe, La.; Atlanta, Macon and Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 165, No. 17, April 26, 1954. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Price Index Advances

The overall OPD price index continued its upward trend with an advance of 0.34 point, bringing the figure to 109.50. Leading the upward movement was the oils, fats and waxes market, where linseed acid, copra, cottonseed meal, greases and lard advanced. Also stronger in this section were coconut, corn, linseed and oleo oils. A reduction occurred in olive oil.

The weight of price changes was on the downward side in the heavy chemicals group, where tin metal, potassium stannate, sodium stannate, and other tin salts were reduced. Mercury moved up sharply. The coal chemicals market was without price movement.

Copal and Pontinak gums advanced in the protective coatings section. Other changes in this group included reductions for Argentine casein and for di-isobutyl phthalate. Petroleum toluol and xylol were lowered at two shipping points, Bayonne, N. J. and Philadelphia. Other petroleum derivatives were unchanged in price, although summer discounts for butane and propane were put into effect in a number of areas by some suppliers. Dried blood and tankage were advanced in the agricultural chemicals market, while thalium sulfate was lowered.

Java-type citronella oil was down in price among essential oils, aromatics and flavorings. Other reductions in this market were made in Syrian anise seed, Siauw mace, Roumanian paprika, Argentine poppy and sesame seed. Nigerian ginger moved up, as did Dutch caraway, Indian celery, Indian fennel and mustard seeds. The drugs and fine chemicals group was without price activity.

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed fatty, 3/10c. per lb. (65).
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb. (58).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (58).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (65).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (65).
Dried blood, New York and Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (32).
Fennel seed, Indian, light, 1c. per lb. (58).
Ginger, Nigerian, splits, 1c. per lb. (58).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 2, ½c. per lb. (61).
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Pontianak, nubs, 1c. per lb.
Lard, ⅜c. per lb. (65).
Mercury, $10 per flask (32).
Mustard seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (58).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (65).
ref., ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (65).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 3/10c. per lb. (65).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (65).
Peanut meal, $5 per ton (65).
Soybean meal, $7 per ton (65).
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia (39).
New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Wax, Japan, 2c. per lb. (65).
Ouricury, ref., 3c. to 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acetone, CP, ½c. per lb. (42).
Anise seed, Syrian, 1c. per lb. (58).
Casein, Argentine, 1½c. per lb. (61).
Cumin seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb. (58).
Di-isobutyl phthalate, 3c. per lb. (61).
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (58).
Lactose, USP, 5c. per lb. (42).
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 5c. per lb. (58).
Oil, citronella, Java-type, 15c. per lb. (58).
Olive, 5c. per gal. (65).
Paprika, Roumanian, 2c. per lb. (58).
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb. (58).
white, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 1c. per lb. (58).
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, 2c. per lb. (42).
tristearate, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (58).
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 1.1c. per lb. (32).
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 2c. per lb. (58).
whole, 1c. per lb.
Salvador, 1c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb. (32).
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb. (32).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.4c. per lb. (32).
crystals, 1½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Thalium sulfate, $2.50 per lb. (39).
Tin, straits, 2¼c. per lb. (32).
Toluol, petroleum, Bayonne, N. J., 1c. per gal. (40).
Philadelphia, 1c. per lb.
Xylol, petroleum, Bayonne, N. J., 1c. per lb. (40).
Philadelphia, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

April 23, 1954	April 16, 1954	April 24, 1953
109.50	109.16	106.64

Ammonia Due From Deere Pryor, Okla., Plant in June

Deere & Co. has announced that its Grand River Chemicals Division, Tulsa, Okla., plans to produce anhydrous ammonia in June at its $20,000,000 nitrogen plant nearing completion near Pryor, Okla. Urea production is expected at a later date.

The plant has a daily rated capacity of 180 tons of anhydrous ammonia, most of which will be used to produce urea. Fertilizer grade urea containing 45 percent nitrogen will be marketed under the trade name "Vitrea."

Marketing Discussions Slated in Two Weeks

Troublesome areas in marketing will be highlighted at a special two-day conference to be conducted by the American Management Association May 10 and 11 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Some 1,000 sales executives from this country and Canada are expected to attend the sessions.

Speakers will emphasize the strategic use of marketing funds, proved methods of reducing and controlling marketing expense and ways to measure procedures and performance. Case histories from nine companies will illustrate specific solutions to marketing cost problems.

Of special interest to the chemical industry will be a panel discussion on the afternoon of the tenth, entitled "Spotlighting Hidden Costs." Among the participants will be Theodore T. Miller, marketing vice-president of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Robert F. Hansen, manager of marketing department, Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., and Alfred E. Lee, director of marketing, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Miller's topic will be "Sales Meetings Must Justify their Cost." Mr. Hansen will describe "Customer Services That Produce Economies." Mr. Lee will tell ways of "Curbing Car-Travel Expense."

The following afternoon, May 11, Carl H. Demmin, director of sales training for the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will take "A Fresh Look at Sales Training Expense." Thornton Beall, manager of marketing distribution for Shell Oil Company, New York, will probe the question, "Are You Operating in Profitable Markets?"

Handy & Harman Posts Go to Jones and Wemple

Richard G. Jones has been elected to the board of directors and Frank H. Wemple has been elected treasurer of Handy & Harman, New York.

Mr. Jones is secretary and controller of the company, which he joined in 1945 as controller, after ten years with United States Steel Corporation. He is also a director and secretary of Handy & Harman of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Wemple, who had been assistant secretary and the head of the company's trading department, succeeds Howard W. Boynton, who is continuing as vice-president. He joined Handy & Harman in 1945 after having been with First Boston Corporation.

Goodrich Has New President

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, last week elected William S. Richardson, president to succeed John L. Collyer, who, while giving up the presidency, continues as chairman and chief executive officer of the company. Mr. Richardson, who joined the company in 1926, was elected president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, upon its organization in 1945, became vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Company in 1951, and executive vice-president the following year. Mr. Richardson is also president of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, April 25, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Industrial purchasing agents, for the second month, report order and production increases higher than decreases and progressing at an accelerated pace. Better order position is reported by 43 percent, compared to 17 percent on the slide, while production is recorded up by 33 percent against 18 percent down. Again, the individual changes are not of large proportion, but indicate a firming up of industrial business and gradual improvement through the second quarter. Many report that aggressive selling plans are paying off. More strength in prices is noted, particularly in nonferrous metals, stimulated by the announcement of government stockpiling plans. Inventory correction is still being pressed at about the same rate as recent months. Employment is a little better—more rehiring. Buying policy remains conservative, sixty days or less. Purchasing managers are mildly optimistic for the near future; they look for a steady increase in industrial activity.

Commodity Prices

Industrial commodity prices for purchased materials continue the show of strength reported in March. Again, the lead is taken by nonferrous metals, influenced more by the government stockpiling announcement than by the supply and demand position of the metals. Except for rubber and tin, the Indo-China war scare seems to have had no effect on prices. Price concessions and protection are being more freely negotiated on fabricated items as stepped-up competition and intensive selling influence their markets.

Inventories

Purchased materials inventories continue to slide off at about the same rate as in March. General availability of materials makes possible better and closer scheduling. While there is no evidence of stocking up on steel now that it is in short procurement range, comments on the possibility of a steel strike are more numerous in April.

Employment

Payrolls are off again, slightly less than in March, However, 18 percent, the highest number since last August, report additions and rehiring, while 51 percent hold the same number of employees as last month. It is interesting to note that a number of the reports mention separation of nonproductive workers to decrease overhead costs. A lot of the frills are being eliminated. Improvement of quality and productivity is also reported.

Buying Policy

Sixty days and under is the buying range of 87 percent of the committee, for the principal materials purchased. Not much change in the past four months, and that has been on the downside. Warehouse stocks and MRO items are plentiful. Steel can be obtained on short notice. Getting material is no longer a problem. Careful analysis of the markets is the current policy of most buyers.

Specific Commodity Changes

Sixty days and under is the buying range of 87 percent of the committee, for the principal materials purchased. Not much change in the past four months, and that has been on the downside. Warehouse stocks and MRO items are plentiful. Steel can be obtained on short notice. Getting material is no longer a problem. Care-

—Continued on page 70

Chlorine-Caustic Plant Set By Gen'l Aniline at Linden

Plans of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, to build a $3,000,000 multi-product chlorine-caustic plant have been completed, according to Jack Frye, president of the company. The new plant will represent a major step in the vertical integration of the company's dyestuff and chemical division, a management objective of many years. Plans call for the plant to be located on a site adjoining the huge installation of General Aniline at Linden, N. J.

A substantial portion of the plant's output will be used in the company's dye and chemical operations at Linden, N. J., and at Rensselaer, N. Y. Additional production of some of the chlor-alkali products will be available for sale in the industrial chemical area of northern New Jersey.

Mr. Frye said that the plant, with a rated capacity of twenty-six tons of chlorine a day, will also produce high purity caustic soda in flake form and in 50 percent solution; caustic potash of extreme purity in flake form and in 45 percent solution; waterwhite quality hydrochloric acid and sodium hypochlorite. All of these products are currently used in large quantities by the company.

A week ago, General Aniline announced that it would build another plant—a $6,000,000 operation in Calvert City, Ky., for the first commercial manufacture in this country of products of high-pressure acetylene chemistry (OPD, 4/19/54).

Davison, Grace Directors Work Out Stock Exchange

The boards of directors of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and W. R. Grace & Co., New York, last week agreed upon a plan for the exchange of stock of the two concerns. The action followed the approval of a merger proposal by the two boards (OPD, 4/19/54).

Under the terms of the stock plan approved last week, each share of Davison common stock will be exchanged for 1 4/10 shares of Grace common stock and each share of Davison preferred stock, $50 par value, will be exchanged for $50 in principal amount of 4¼ percent convertible subordinate debentures to be issued by Grace, plus $5 in cash.

Once issued, each debenture is convertible into 1½ shares of Grace common stock at any time prior to May 1, 1959, and thereafter into 1 35/100 shares of Grace common stock at any time prior to May 1, 1964. The debentures will mature on May 1, 1974, and will be retired through a sinking fund which commences in 1965. The merger is subject to the approval of the stockholders of both firms. The Grace meeting is scheduled for May 12 and the Davison meeting for the following day.

Metal & Thermit Realigns Its Top-Level Sales Setup

Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, has appointed Frank J. O'Brien, jr., general sales manager and has made Harry W. Buchanan, jr., sales manager of the chemical division.

Mr. O'Brien, formerly manager of the Heekin Can Company plant at Springdale, Ark., joined Metal & Thermit in 1951 as manager of its scrap division, and has been a vice-president since 1952. Mr. Buchanan has been with the company since 1947. A year later he joined the chemical sales division, of which he became assistant sales manager in 1950. He will be responsible for merchandising the company's entire line of industrial chemicals.

John B. Tinnon, formerly vice president and general sales manager, will continue as chief executive sales officer of the company with extended activities including general administration, planning and programming for company expansion.

Asphalt Output Up at Witco

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has reported a one-third increase in the output of its asphalt plant at Perth Amboy, N. J., through the use of a sixty by 100-foot addition to the cooling and shipping shed. The new fire-proofed structure represents an expenditure of $15,000.

Pollution Control Aims Told at Houston Parley

Fear of contamination of drinking water is not a justifiable basis on which to sell pollution control programs to the American public, Dr. A. P. Black, president of the Southern Association of Science and Industry, declared last week at the 1954 Southern Industrial Wastes Conference. The parley, sponsored jointly by the Southern Association, the Texas Chemical Council and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, was held April 21 to 23 at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex.

"The fact of the matter," said Dr. Black, who is head of the chemistry department of the University of Florida, "is that the water works industry has kept well ahead of stream pollution. Major responsibility for stream pollution should not be laid at the door of industry, since soil erosion and soil waste put a greater tonnage of waste into the nation's streams than any other human activity."

Dr. Black pointed out that industry must gear its thinking so that the cost of treatment of its waste is charged against the cost of production. "The public," he added, "must be willing to pay these increased costs in the price of finished products."

Aim of Pollution Control

Elimination of all wastes is not the aim of pollution control experts, reported C. M. Shigley, director of technical research at Dow Chemical Company's Freeport, Tex., plant. The goal instead is "the directed and orderly disposal of wastes in such a manner as to avoid air or stream contamination adverse to public interest," he explained.

"It is quite certain," Mr. Shigley predicted, "that more and more industrial wastes will have to be disposed of, for nature has already given up much of her best raw materials and from here on man will be forced to lower grade resources for his needs."

He indicated that "three logical and necessary steps are required for industrial pollution control":—Definition of management policy, proper planning and careful operation. "It is of utmost importance," he asserted, "that the waste disposal policy of top management should be clearly stated as a matter of enlightenment and guidance of everyone from the design engineer to the operator who turns the valve."

Pollution and Plant Sites

Local industrial agencies, such as Chambers of Commerce, should go slow in urging plants to establish in their areas until they are able to furnish all available facts about pollution potentials, warned W. H. Weir of the Georgia Department of Health. Industries similarly should have all these facts at hand before committing major capital to new plants, he said.

Public relations and legal departments

—Continued on page 49

Koppers Picks Port Arthur As Site of Polyethylene Unit

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week selected Port Arthur, Tex., as the site for its new polyethylene plant. Entry of Koppers chemical division into the polyethylene plastic field was announced earlier this year before the plant site had been definitely ascertained (OPD, 2/1/54). At Port Arthur, Koppers will buy ethylene gas from new ethylene facilities being constructed at the nearby refinery of Gulf Oil Corporation.

Koppers new polyethylene plant will be located on a portion of a 1,000-acre site purchased several years ago. Early in 1953 the company placed in full production at this site an installation which produces ethylbenzene, an intermediate in the production of styrene. Engineering work already is under way for the new polyethylene unit, and actual construction will begin within several months with operations scheduled for mid-1955.

Pan American Sulphur Names Webb President

Pan American Sulphur Company, Dallas, Tex., has named Harry C. Webb president to succeed D. W. Forbes. Mr. Webb joined Pan American Sulphur in May of last year as executive vice-president. He previously had been associated with Texas Gulf Sulphur Company for more than twenty years. Since joining Pan American, Mr. Webb has been coordinating construction of the firm's Frasch process plant for producing sulphur at Jaltipan in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mr. Forbes, who was one of the company's founders, has been named chairman of Pan American's executive committee.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The basic reason for the President requesting congress last week to up the funds of the Small Business Administration another $50,000,000 is the fear that the agency will run out of money with which to extend financial aid to depressed small businesses before next fall.

The small business act of 1953 authorized a revolving fund of $275,000,000 to be used in making business and disaster loans and in undertaking prime contracts with other government agencies. Congress appropriated $55,000,000 against this authorization to handle the expected loan applications that would be coming in this year.

But the rate of applications has been far underestimated. Against original expectations of 230 loan applications a month, of which about 25 percent would be approved as meeting SBA standards, the volume of loan applications in March reached 423 of which about one-third met the standards and were approved. Officials expect that the rate of applications will level off at about 400 per month, but state in the same breath that this may be too conservative.

Officials make no estimate as to whether this is a reflection of business conditions around the country. They point out, however, that it is apparent that the SBA's loan program is filling a definite gap in the financing available to the smaller firms which will have to be ended unless more funds are provided. Of the applications received through March, 81 percent were for less than $100,000.

Entomology's Anniversary

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the profession of entomology in the United States and steps are being taken to celebrate the occasion. In the next month or so much publicity will be focused on this profession in recognition of its efforts to improve the health and welfare of the people by control of insect pests.

The profession of entomology began in this country with the appointment of two entomologists to government positions in 1854—Townend Glover, who was assigned to the Patent Office, and Asa Fitch, who worked for New York state. Mr. Glover prepared exhibits of insects, seeds, plants, and fruits and did research on insects that attack orange trees and cotton, while Mr. Fitch focused his attention on insect problems in New York. They were followed by C. V. Riley and L. O. Howard who broadened the scope of entomology, causing it to embrace not only the observation

—Continued on page 30

CSC makes more METHANOL

With the recent opening of the valves of the newly completed $20 million facilities at Sterlington, Louisiana, Commercial Solvents Corporation becomes one of the world's largest producers of methanol, for sale to meet the growing needs of expanding American Industry.

For steady, dependable large-volume supply of methanol, CSC is your logical source.

High-quality CSC methanol, produced from natural gas, is being supplied at a minimum purity of 99.85% in tanker, barge, tank car, tank truck and drums to all parts of the United States from conveniently located bulk and distribution points. For further information contact the Industrial Chemicals Sales Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

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AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Association Meetings

This Week

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Pacific northwest minerals and metals conference, Multnomah hotel, Portland, Ore., April 29-May 1.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting and show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 26-28.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Patten hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3-5.

American Chemical Society, Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Berkeley-Carteret hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., May 12-14.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston August 22-27.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference Seattle, Wash., May 23-28.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 14-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Basic Materials Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago May 17-20.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of War Production Board and National Production Authority, spring get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, May 6.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Electrochemical Society, annual meeting, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 2-6.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 16-19.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5-7.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-26.

Proprietary Association of Canada, annual meeting, Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 14-16.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14.

Society of the Plastics Industry, exposition, technical conference, Public Auditorium, Cleveland and Statler hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, June 7-10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, May 12; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.

World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

Mattiello Lecturer for 1954

Dr. J. S. Long, chemical director of Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky., has been chosen to deliver the Joseph J. Mattiello lecture at the annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, to be held November 18 to 20 at the Palmer House, Chicago. Dr. Long, chemical director for Devoe since 1934, was keynote speaker at the federation's 1952 annual meeting in Chicago.

NFI Division Tells Plans For Convention May 3-4

The National Fisheries Institute has announced the schedule of the 1954 convention of its fish meal, oil and by-products division, to be held May 3 and 4 at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. The annual meeting of producer members will be held the first day of the convention at 4 p.m. to elect the 1954-55 executive committee. This meeting will be followed immediately by a meeting of the new executive committee for the purpose of electing officers.

Frederick M. Bundy, president of National Fisheries Institute, will deliver the address of welcome at the general session, which will open at 2:30 p.m. on May 4. Panel speakers at the session, and their talks, will be:—Dr. Roland M. Bethke, vice-president, Ralston Purina Company, "Fish Meal as a Feed Ingredient"; Dr. Gerald C. Combs, department of poultry husbandry of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Maryland, "Fish Solubles"; Arnie Suomela, assistant director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, "By-Products:—Problems, Programs and Prospects"; Howard O. Sturgis, director of the by-products division of National Fisheries Institute, "Fish Oils—Their Use in Poultry Feeds." The moderator of the panel will be Ralph C. Holder, technical consultant of the by-products division of the National Fisheries Institute.

Zinc Institute Again Chooses Marshall Havey as President

The American Zinc Institute at its annual meeting in St. Louis, Mo., last week re-elected Marshall L. Havey president of the organization. Mr. Havey is assistant to the president of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York.

Also named to a second term were three vice-presidents:—Warren H. Leverett, National Zinc Company, New York; George W. Potter, Potter-Sims Mines, Inc., Joplin, Mo., and Frank A. Wardlaw, jr., International Smelting & Refining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Erle V. Daveler, of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, New York, was re-elected treasurer, and Ernest V. Gent continues as executive vice-president and secretary.

The following directors were elected for terms ending 1957:—J. M. Bowlby, Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. B. Caples, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York; Mr. Daveler, S. A. Easton, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company, Kellogg, Idaho; Clarence Glass, Anaconda Sales Company, New York; R. L. McCann, New Jersey Zinc; Mr. Potter, Mr. Wardlaw and H. I. Young, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting, St. Louis.

Chemistry Congress Planned

The twenty-seventh International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, organized jointly with the Federation of Chemical Industries of Belgium, has been scheduled for September 11 to 19 in Brussels, Belgium. Details concerning participation in the congress can be obtained by writing the Federation of Chemical Industries of Belgium at 32, rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Fritzsche Fetes Leonhardt For Sixty Years of Service

F. H. Leonhardt, chairman of the board of directors and past president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, was guest of honor April 17 at a dinner-dance held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, to commemorate his sixtieth anniversary with the firm.

More than 400 associates and guests attended. In addition to the executives and employees from the main office and the Clifton, N. J., plant, those attending included the sales representatives and all ten-year employees from the company's

F. H. Leonhardt

nine United States branch offices and from its Canadian affiliate and Mexican agency.

John H. Montgomery, president of the firm, presided and presented Mr. Leonhardt with an oil painting, which had been done of the guest of honor by Louise Altson and was a gift from all employees. Among the speakers were H. P. Wesemann, Dr. Ernest Guenther and Joseph Huisking, vice-presidents; Miss Mary G. Neary, secretary to Mr. Leonhardt; James McNamara, retired dean of the sales staff, and Charles Schneider, next oldest representative in point of service. Mr. Schneider, on behalf of the salesmen, presented Mr. Leonhardt with a gold-framed testimonial scroll. Mr. Leonhardt, in turn, presented each person attending with a pen and pencil set.

Pharmaceutical Council Key Official to Keep APhA Post

In an open letter to the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association last week, president-elect Newell Stewart signified his intentions to assume the responsibilities of the APhA presidency along with his new duties as executive vice-president of the National Pharmaceutical Council.

At the same time, Mr. Stewart acknowledged that the multiple duties will impose a "terrific burden upon anyone" and should the burden become too great, he would be forced to concentrate his energies on the National Pharmaceutical Council, "because of the tremendous potentialities inherent in the NPC's long-range program." Formerly secretary of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy and the Arizona Pharmaceutical Association, and lecturer at the College of Pharmacy, University of Arizona, Mr. Stewart has resigned these positions.

Air Pollution Control Gains In Southern California Told

Lauren B. Hitchcock, president and managing director of the Southern California Air Pollution Foundation, has issued a progress report, in which it is noted that the foundation has engaged Dr. M. Neiburger as senior meteorologist and Dr. Nicholas Renzetti as senior physicist.

Mr. Hitchcock said three projects are under study and would include an evaluation of hydrocarbons as possible reactants from smog, an aerometric survey of the Los Angeles Basin and a study of the meteorological aspects of the air pollution problem in the Los Angeles Basin. The foundation will hold a luncheon meeting May 12 at the Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles.

Mining Parley This Week

The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers will hold its Pacific northwest minerals and metals conference at the Multnomah hotel, Portland, Ore., April 29 through May 1.

ASTM Annual Meeting Program for June Told

The American Society for Testing Materials has scheduled thirty-six technical sessions along with six symposiums and a number of technical papers for its fifty-seventh annual meeting, to be held in Chicago June 13 through 18.

In addition to these, there will be in progress throughout the week the society's eleventh exhibit of testing and scientific apparatus and laboratory supplies, and the ninth photographic exhibit. Headquarters will be at the Sherman and Morrison hotels, with all exhibits at the Sherman.

Dodge Is Marburg Lecturer

A feature of the program also will be the twenty-eighth Edgar Marburg lecture on June 16, to be given by Harold F. Dodge, quality results engineer of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. Mr. Dodge, a pioneer and leader in the field of statistics and quality control, will discuss the subject "Interpretation of Engineering Data." R. L. Templin, ASTM past president and director of research and chief engineer of tests for Aluminum Company of America, will present the third H. W. Gillett memorial lecture on June 15 on the subject, "Fatigue of Aluminum."

Beginning June 13 and extending through June 18 there will be an estimated 600 meetings of the various ASTM technical committees. Several of these committees have cooperated in developing the technical symposiums featuring the ASTM program. The Chicago committee, headed by A. Allan Bates of the Portland Cement Association, is planning special events such as programs of laboratory visits and ladies' entertainment.

The eleventh exhibit of testing and scientific apparatus and laboratory supplies will be the largest in ASTM history. More space has been applied for than ever before. Some fifty-seven of the country's leading manufacturers and distributors of scientific and testing apparatus and laboratory supplies will introduce new instruments and equipment for measurement, testing, inspection, and control.

Traveling Print Show

A feature of the photographic exhibit, with special photographs involving materials, testing, and research, will be the traveling print show of the technical division of the Photographic Society of America. Throughout the entire meeting scores of ASTM technical committees will be in session perfecting and completing work on specifications and tests that have been under way, and initiating new research and standardization work. In addition to the symposiums and groups of technical papers, there will be a number of round-table discussions and informal sessions.

Herty Medal to Be Received By Sampey of Furman Univ.

Dr. John R. Sampey, professor of chemistry at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., has been chosen by the American Chemical Society's Georgia section to receive the 195 Herty medal. The award, sponsored by the Chemistry Club of the Georgia State College for Women, is given annually for outstanding contributions to chemistry in the southeast.

The medal will be presented to Dr. Sampey at the annual Herty day celebration on the college campus at Milledgeville, Ga., May 1. Dr. Sampey has done research in the field of organic chemistry that includes chlorine and bromine compounds and has made extensive studies of cancer-causing and cancer-fighting agents. In addition to some ninety scientific publications, he has written many articles for popular and religious periodicals and has published numerous papers on the teaching of chemistry.

Industrial Research Award For 1954 Goes to Dr. Kelly

The Industrial Research Institute has awarded its 1954 medal to Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories. Dr. Fred Olsen, past president of the institute, and vice-president for research and development for Olin Industries, East Alton, Ill., presented the medal to Dr. Kelly at a recent dinner. The medal is awarded yearly "to recognize and honor outstanding accomplishment in leadership in or management of industrial research which contributes broadly to the development of industry or the public welfare."

Animal Health Inst. to Meet

The Animal Health Institute will hold its annual meeting June 14 to 16 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago.

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RIGID SPOUT *gives secure control of pouring*

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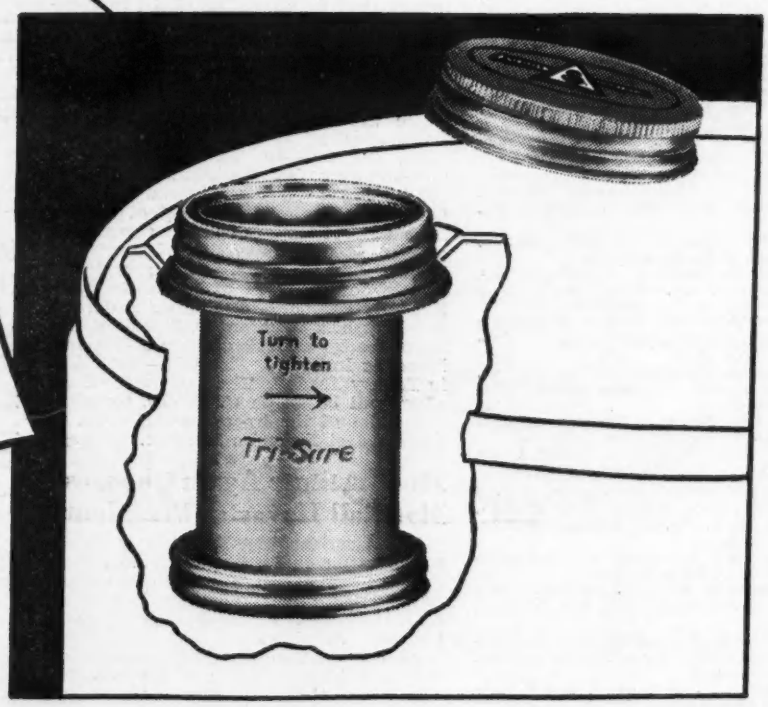

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 23 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 32
Agricultural Chemicals 39
Aromatic Chemicals 58
Botanical Drugs 51
Coal Chemicals 46
Drugs 51
Essential Oils 58
Fats and Greases 65
Fertilizer Materials 39
Fine Chemicals 51
Heavy Chemicals 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals 42
Lacquer Materials 61
Leather Chemicals 45
Naval Stores 61
Oil Cake and Meal 65
Oils 65
Paint Materials 61
Pesticides 39
Petrochemicals 42
Petroleum Derivatives 40
Protective Coatings Materials 61
Spices 58
Textile Chemicals 45
Waxes 65

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .1250 - .1435
l.c.l. frt equald lb .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb .1050 - .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .29 - —
ton lots lb .30 - —
smaller lots lb .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .80 - —
smaller lots lb .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . . lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls. works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms. . . . . lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech. dms l.c.l. works lb .75 - —
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks . . . . . lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks . . . . . lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse . . . . . lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l. works . . . . lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .07 - .07¼
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. . . . . 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls . . . . . 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial synthetic CP dms dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd . . . . . 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd . . . . . 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., ... 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works . . . . . lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.73
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. 2.53 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis . . . lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots . . . . . kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works . . ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works . . . . . ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works . . . . . ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
buck, c.l., works . . . . . ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works . . . . . ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls . . . . . lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works . . . . . lb .32½ - —
Cacodylic, bots . . . . . lb 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms . . . . lb 4.00 - 4.75
synth dms . . . . . lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms . . . . . lb. .26½ - .28
Caprylic, dms . . . . . lb. .29¾ - .31½
Cassella, dms. frt alld . . . . . lb 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms . . . . . lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld . . . . . lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald . . . . . lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald . . . . . lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100 lb bots. fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots . . . . . lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't, lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls . . . . . lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms . . . . . lb. .25¾ - .27½
tankcars . . . . . lb. .24 - —
double dist., dms . . . . . lb. .26¼ - .28
tankcars . . . . . lb. .24½ - .24¾
Corn oil, dist., dms . . . . . lb. .13 - .15½
tanks . . . . . lb. .11¼ - .12
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms . . . . . lb. .11¼ - .13
tanks . . . . . lb. .09½ - —
double dist., dms . . . . . lb. .11¾ - .13½
tanks . . . . . lb. .10 - .10¼
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above ret dms. c.l. frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215 C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 230° C., non ret. dms. c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 -
l.c.l. same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls . . . . . lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms. 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic, fib dms 10 to 100-lb lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .33½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works . . . . lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms . . . . lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 -
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld . . . lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms . . . . lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech, 50% bots. . . . . lb. .23½ - .31½
cbys. . . . . lb. .19 - —
dms. . . . . lb. .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works . . . . . lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys . . . . lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys . . . . . lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. 11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ - 13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. 16¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 19¼ - —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 93
dilute NF 2½ 5 lb bots lb .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works . . . . . lb. .18½ - .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% bbls., non-return., Phila., 100% basis lb. .138 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, basis 100% . . lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works . . . . . lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .1750 - .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more . . . . . lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots . . . . . lb. .305 - .3699
NF, 85%, cbys . . . . . lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - —
1 to 19 . . . . . lb. .2225 - .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more . . . . . lb. .3818 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works . . . . 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.98
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls . . . . . lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms . . . . . lb. .36¼ - .38
Linseed oil, dist., dms. . . . . lb. .2005 - —
water white, dms. . . . . lb. .2305 - —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms . . . . lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms . . . . . lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works . . . . lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 99%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works . . lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92% dms. works lb 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms . . . . . lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .12 - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Acacia—Acid, Naphthylamine, (2)-1-Sulfonic

Abbreviations

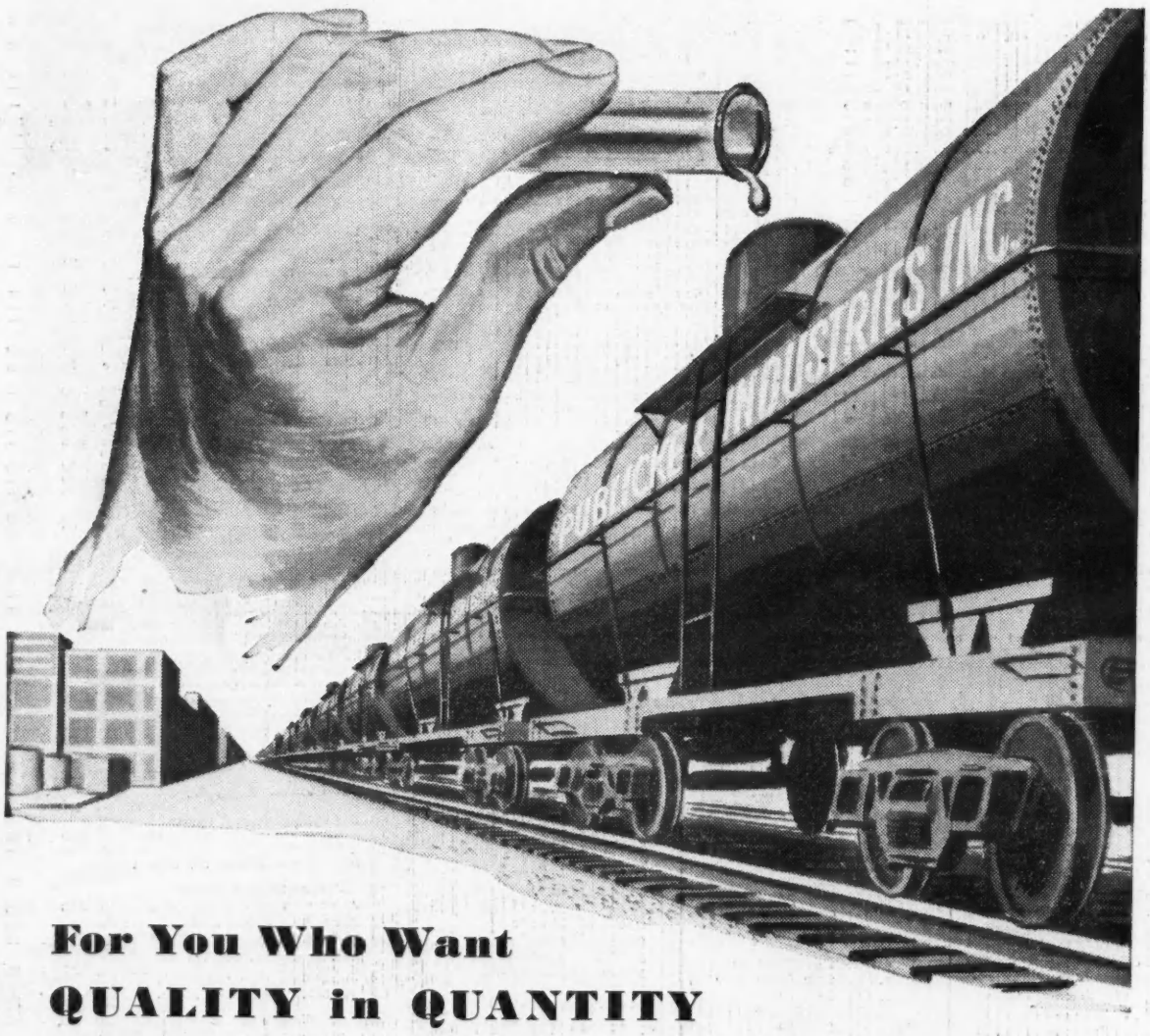
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	E.	east	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	imp.	imported	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	incl.	included	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	l-	laevo	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	shipt.	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
		neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		NF	National Formulary	W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 - 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
ums, smal lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech bbls lb 2.76 - 2.90
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17
tanks lb. .13½- .15
single dist., dms lb. .15¼- .18½
tanks lb. .13½- .14¼
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .32 - —
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.88
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .76 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under '2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots. oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots gram 20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 4.00 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms. lb. 4.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.65 - 1.69
powder, bbls lb. 1.69 - 1.73
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .95 - .97
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capyrl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra 60, cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, tib. cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —



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ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see MethanoD).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard dms. lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l. Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms. frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90% dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld. lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .32 - —
powdered, cs. lb. .45 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms works lb. .29 .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890

Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.

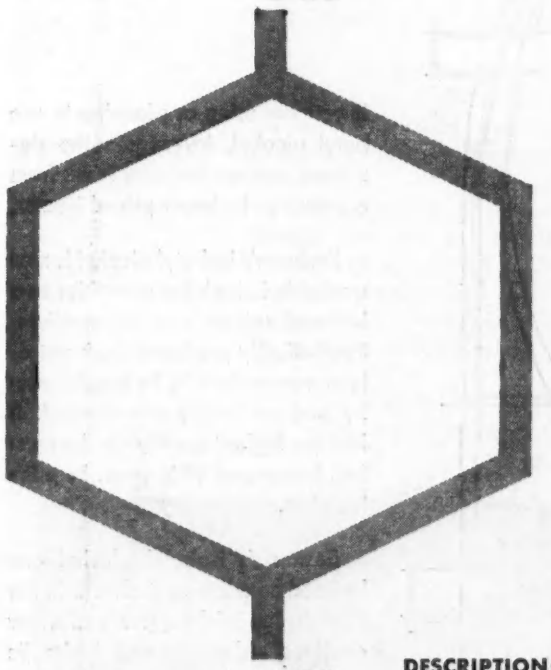
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 63.00 - 65.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, etns., c.l. lb. .33 —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic etns., c.l. lb. .33 —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls. lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms. kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, tbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported dms. l.c.l. lb. 07¼ 08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP lump, powd., dms lb. .23 .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. 75 - —
dms lb. 80 85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western, 33.5%N, works ton. 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. 45 —
tech., bgs. c.l works frt. equald lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 -47.00
synthetic, bgs. c.l., western works ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, works ton. 45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis, works. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton. 180.00 - —

Here's where
DU PONT p-AMINOPHENOL TECHNICAL
can help you...



In the preparation of

- PHARMACEUTICALS
- DYES
- ANTI-OXIDANTS
- PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
- OIL ADDITIVES

DESCRIPTION: p-Aminophenol Technical is a light brown powder when freshly prepared, which darkens considerably on exposure to air. It is soluble in aqueous caustic alkali and dilute hydrochloric acid and may contain up to 0.5% hydrochloric acid insolubles as impurities.

SPECIFICATIONS: Purity: 97.0% minimum, by nitrite absorption.
Molecular weight: 109.1

WRITE US for complete information about this valuable intermediate. And if your process calls for a specific product, remember Du Pont has the facilities to produce custom-made intermediates—perhaps one that will meet your exact requirements. Our technical men will be glad to study your problems and work with you in product development.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Organic Chemicals Department, Chemicals Division
Wilmington 98, Delaware

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

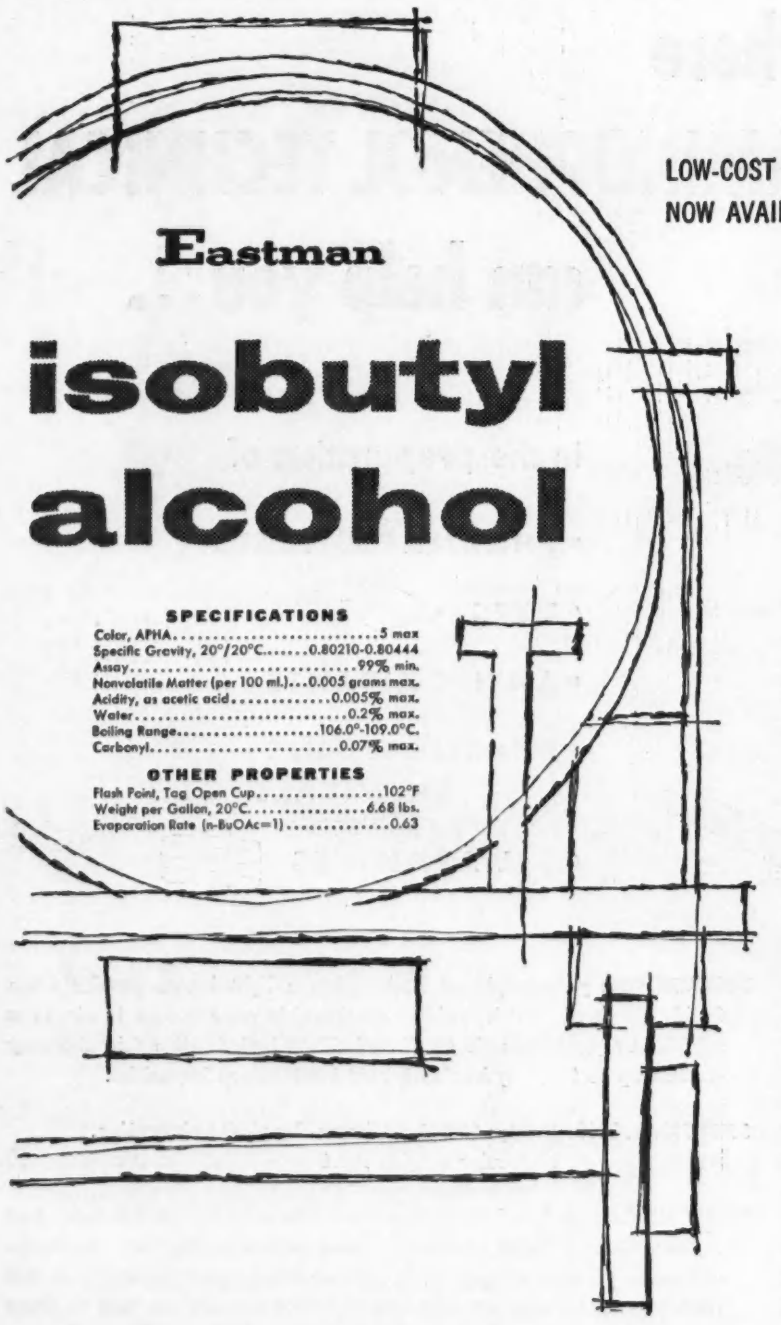
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, bbl amts., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
80% solution, dms. c.l. works. lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25½ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb 33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian lb. .21 - .22
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls. ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min 80% bgs shipment ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis.19.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb .70 - .71
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
crystals, tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., dms 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 - 200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldenyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys. dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoi, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —



LOW-COST SOLVENT AND INTERMEDIATE NOW AVAILABLE IN LARGE QUANTITIES

If you are using or planning to use butyl alcohol, investigate the significant savings that may result from a switch to its lower priced isomer.

Eastman's isobutyl alcohol is now available in tank car quantities as a low-cost solvent and intermediate. Synthetically produced from petroleum raw materials, its supply, purity and uniformity are assured. It has the highest quality on the market, being over 99% pure. Its price is stable.

Eastman's isobutyl alcohol can be used as a low-cost solvent in the formulation of lacquers and other coatings, adhesives and hydraulic fluids. Its high purity, plus the fact that it is a primary alcohol and hence more reactive, results in high yields when used as a chemical intermediate. It is of particular interest to manufacturers of butylated resins.

We will be pleased to send samples and cooperate with you in adapting your process, formulation or solvent system to take advantage of this Eastman product.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point .....lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium Sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1225- —
furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l. works lb 06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works lb 0750-
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .122 125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse" lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works. ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70% bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis ....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls .....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton.60.00 -62.00
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago..ton.125.73 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works..lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms. lead-lined, dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works....lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs works lb. .06¼ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .35
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..lb. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls..... .....lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Butyl acetate, n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 2.85 - —
synthetic USP crys., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 .10
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars .....lb. .92 .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00

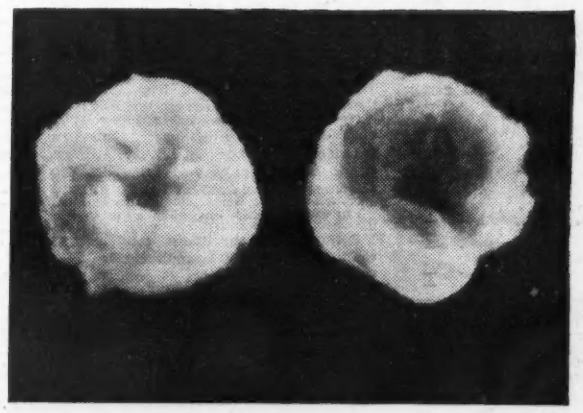
12-month test proves Armour oleic acids unmatched in quality!

A recent Armour Chemical Laboratory report reveals that Armour oleics have withstood a *year* of storage without breaking down! These acids had been periodically opened to the atmosphere, but they showed the same strong resistance to rancidity as the day they were made! This was proved by the tests which are shown below.

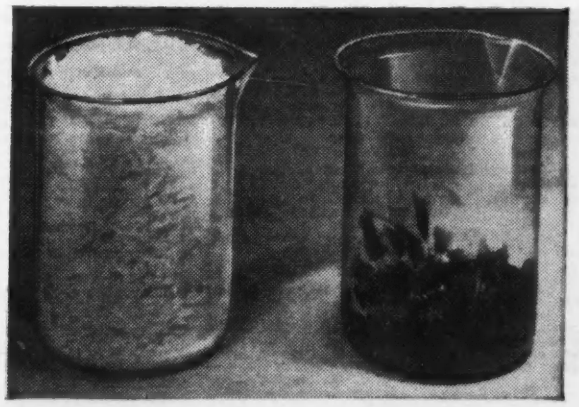
These extremely stable oleic acids are made by a new low-temperature solvent crystallization process. It assures you of ester-free products which will remain resistant to oxidation and rancidity. Even during high-temperature processing, these acids remain stable.

Armour offers you quick service in 4,000 or 8,000-gallon tank cars or 55-gallon drums. Write today for specifications and current price quotations.

Low Titer Red Oil Low Titer White Oleic 8-11° Red Oil
8-11° White Oleic Saponified Red Oil



Two cotton wads soaked in red oil—7 grams of cotton to 14 grams of oil—show the outstanding stability of Armour's oleic acids. The discolored swatch (right), containing a leading competitive acid, reached an internal temperature in excess of 105°C. in less than 2 hours. It took 9 hours—more than three times as long—for the cotton on the left, containing Armour's white oleic, to reach the same point.



These two batches of sodium soap were held at 105° for six weeks. One—made with Armour Red Oil—showed excellent retention, and ended the test as fresh as the day it was made. The other (right) made with ordinary Red Oil started to turn color within three days, to become gumlike after two and a half weeks, and after three weeks it proved completely useless.

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Calcium Carbonate, Precip., Dense—Diacetyl

Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - 33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 - 48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 - 50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 - 65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 - 160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 - 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
flake 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor 40%, tankcars works frt. alld ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton 34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb 29½ - 30
Cyanide dms divd E of Rockies. lb. 24 - 50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. 70 - 72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .63 - 65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), divd. E of Rockies cs 22.60 - 24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm 28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb 90 - 93
Iodide, jars m 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb 41 - 48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq. 4% Ca dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 74.00 - 84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 - 95.00
monobasic bgs. 10,000-lb lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb 06½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulfide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb lots, works lb 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size same basis, works lb 2.65 - 3.75
Calomel, USP powd dms. lb 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980 - .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb lots lb. .51 - .53
tablets 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb 63 - 65
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd. bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
from African pepper dms lb 4.75 - 6.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16¼ - .16½
Carbazole 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton. 73.00 - 115.00
cyls. lb. 08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850 - —
5-gal. dms c.l. same basis lb. .1025 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1125 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms. c.l. E of Rockies, frt alld lb .0925 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .0975 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 2.10 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, divd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, divd lb 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb. dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram tins, works, million units .33 - —
Carvel, bots lb 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium bgs 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine acid precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .17 - .17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ten lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14½ - —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .16½ - —
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .15½ - —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, bls. lb. .85 - —
thin, bls. lb. .90 - —
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 105.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
natural, ctns lb 5 00 - 30 00
Catechol CP cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. 75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .46 - .48
Indian, bgs lb. .19½ - .20
Cellulold scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls. bgs., works lb 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. 70 - 75
Roman cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 - 88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 - 63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 - 63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l. works, South ton 53.00 - 67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543 - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
70%, dms., c.l.; same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., Met. area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP dms lb. .30 - .35
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imported, 60%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l. bots. lb 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld lb 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
chys works lb. .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF bots lb .83 - .90
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½ - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 bls lb. .40 - —
"0000," bgs., ship't lb. .52 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., ums. lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet artificial bots m 13 75 - 15 00
natural, bots oz. 7 50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton. 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port ton. 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 - 36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .57 - .58
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .68 - .69
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over works frt allowed lb 60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 59 - —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, divd. E., basis 100% lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., divd. E lb .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., divd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis. 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms. 23,000 lbs divd E. basis 100% lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., divd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., divd. E., basis 100%, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., divd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., divd. E. basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., divd. E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., divd. E. basis, net weight lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., divd E lb. .20 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than divd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude resale dms. c.l. ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks ex works gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850 - .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950 - .3245
tanks, ex whse gal. .1650 - .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., divd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., divd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. divd. lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., divd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., divd lb. .48¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., divd lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate powdered 42.1% Co. kgs., divd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾ - —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., divd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co dms divd lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., divd lb. .45 - .53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray bgs lb 68 - 90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. 1.02 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP dms lb .32½ - —
flexible USP dms lb .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼ - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. basis lb. .40¼ - .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44
red, com'l., bbls., works lb. .41 - .46
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. 40 - 50½
Quinolinolate fib dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.35 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - 11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.10 - 17.65
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 22.50 - -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 - 24.50
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 192.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 187.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - .08¼
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07¼ - .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, mills. ton. 73.00 - —
36%, sacked, same basis ton. 71.00 Nom.
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns. lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd. cans lb 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80% tanks, works, gal. .2068 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970 - —
Wood, beechwood, chys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., chys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½ - .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1375 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret.-dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .175 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF bgs lb .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .15 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - .56¼
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - .56¼
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 56.00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .27
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.68 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
i.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .68 - .68½
i.c.l., works lb. .69½ .70
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .70 - .71
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .31½ .32
i.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .66½ .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .73
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
i.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 110.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb 90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .66½ .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .65½- .66
i.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .14 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l, works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
tanks, works lb. .43½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .65½- .66
i.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .48½- —
i.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
ex-whse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60

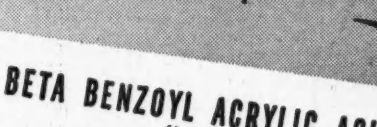
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
i.c.l. works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
i.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd.:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.50
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32 cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

For polymerization reactions

THREE NEW NATIONAL ANILINE INTERMEDIATES

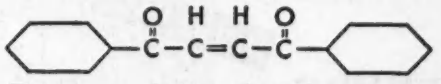
with multiple multi-functional groups and points of potential reactivity

BETA BENZOYL ACRYLIC ACID
(trans)



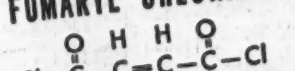
Note the phenyl group and carboxyl group at opposite ends, the keto group and double bond in the middle . . . four points of reactivity for your own exploration. Technical Bulletin I-6 includes a comprehensive literature search.

trans-1,2-Dibenzoyl Ethylene



With its reactive double bond and its two carbonyl and phenyl groups, this diketone molecule should be widely useful in compounding resins, plastics, pharmaceuticals, etc. Technical Bulletin I-3 contains six pages of chemical properties and reactions plus copious literature references. Use it as a starting point in your work.

FUMARYL CHLORIDE



Here is an interesting molecular structure with a reactive double bond and two acyl halide groups that should be a versatile building block in organic syntheses. Technical Bulletin I-7 summarizes present data, gives typical reactions and literature references as a guide to your possible application research.

To tell you where you can use such highly-reactive chemicals would be impractical and presumptuous. So we merely direct your attention to their many multi-functional groups and let your chemical imagination take wings.

Samples are available for work that may lead to volume use. Current semi-plant production can be expanded to meet commercial demands. Derivatives and modifications can be made for applications with substantial potential use.

Write now for technical bulletins for yourself and your associates. We will be glad to give you as much technical help on commercial applications as you wish . . . in complete confidence, of course.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta Calumet, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

Dyes, Coaltar—Ethyl Silicate, 40% Available SiO

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.93	—
Brown D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	—
Green D&C, No. 5, cns	lb	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb	16.10	—
No. 7 cns	lb	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb	5.70	—
No 10 cns	lb	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb	2.85	—
No. 9, cns.	lb	2.85	—
No 10, cns.	lb	2.30	—
No 11, cns.	lb	1.85	—
No 12, cns.	lb	2.65	—
No 17 cns.	lb	10.95	—
No 18 cns.	lb	24.00	—
No 19 cns.	lb	15.45	—
No 21 cns.	lb	3.60	—
No 22 cns.	lb	10.95	—
No 28 cns.	lb	24.65	—
No 33 cns.	lb	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb	16.10	—
Yellow D&C, No. 7, cns	lb	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	—
Green Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	—
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	13.50	—
Yellow Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

20	Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	—
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb	.83	—
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb	1.06	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.08	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb	.81	—
151	Orange AD	lb	.55	—
161	Orange RR	lb.	.66	—
176	Fast red A	lb	.99	—
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb	1.14	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb	.93	—
202	Chrome blue black, conc	lb	.75	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.78	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234	Brown Y	lb	.98	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb	.95	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb	2.03	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb	1.19	—
299	Black F conc	lb.	1.54	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb	2.01	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332	Bismarck, brown, RX, conc.	lb.	.95	—
363	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb	2.57	—
382	Scarlet B	lb	1.82	—
401	Diazo black, BHD	lb	.69	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb	1.07	—
419	Red FC conc	lb.	1.12	—
420	Brown M	lb.	.98	—
448	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

561	Brown B	lb.	2.03	—
581	Direct black EB	lb.	.94	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	—
596	Yellow Brown R extra	lb.	.91	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb	1.01	—
639	Fast yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	—
640	Yellow XX	lb	1.61	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	—
657	Green V	lb.	2.10	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	—
667	Brilliant milling green 6B, conc	lb	3.68	—
671	Blue, EG	lb	1.70	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
698	Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	—
720	Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	1.88	—
729	Blue, B, conc	lb	2.79	—
749	Red BX	lb.	4.33	—
814	Yellow, NN, Conc	lb	3.11	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.17	—
865	Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	75	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	—
978	Black GXCF conc	lb	.32	—
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb	2.59	—
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	—
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra,	lb	2.72	—
1085	Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	—
1096	Golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	1.75	—
1101	Jade green N, double paste,	lb.	1.98	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb	2.96	—
1113	Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.25	—
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb	1.10	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

1171	Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Brown, PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-24	Gray L	lb	1.60	—
p-14	Brown, EB	lb.	1.51	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	2.79	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb	1.74	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.31	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No 550	lb	.81	—
Jet No 551	lb	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb	90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb	1.18	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb	1.91	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.71	—
Brown Bismarck R conc	lb	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.92	—
Y extra	lb	.64	—
Fuchsine conc	lb	3.08	—
Green malachite, conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb	1.10	—

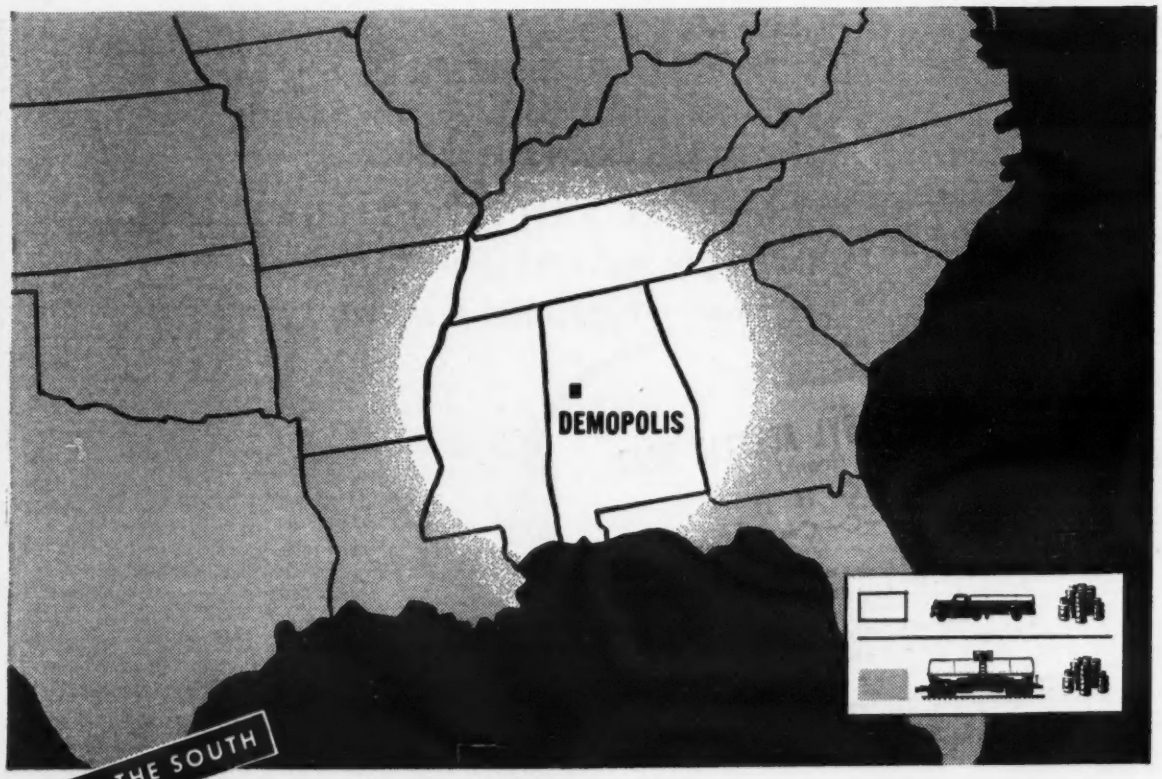
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra conc	lb	1.94	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb	2.04	—
Methanil conc	lb	.91	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb	1.45	—
Yellow azo, conc	lb	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

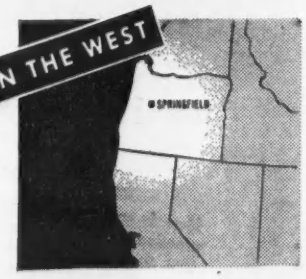
E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.04	1.06
tanners, bbls.	lb	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	No prices.	
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	—
select, bundles	lb.	.65	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	32.95	35.00
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.45	.55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.25	3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	29.75	32.50
Sulfate, bots.	oz.	34.50	35.61
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
synthetic, 85-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.45½	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms.	lb.	.74	.90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.69	.72
smaller lots, works	lb.	.75	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	.20
tanks same basis	lb.	10	—
USP, bots., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb. cans	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb. cans	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and tanks than truckload works	lb	.50½	—
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	15.85	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works.	lb.	.54½	—



FOR ECONOMY...

Borden's FORMALDEHYDE



For fast tank truck formaldehyde deliveries to any plant in or near the circles above, call on Borden. This dependable source of supply saves you the trouble and expense of maintaining large storage tanks. Outside the circles, high quality Borden formaldehyde is available by tank car delivery or in drums.

Specify 44% for greater savings. Borden 44% formaldehyde (inhibited or uninhibited) requires 16% less storage space than 37%. It needs less condensing and distilling for making resins, yields 19% more per batch. Available from Bainbridge, N. Y., or Demopolis, Ala.

Other types available. If desired, Borden will supply 37% inhibited formaldehyde (also known as "formalin", "U.S.P." or "N.F." formaldehyde) in tank cars, tank trucks or drums. 37% uninhibited is shipped in tank cars or tank trucks.

Whichever you need, order Borden formaldehyde for uniform top quality. It's made to meet your specifications. Write for a quotation to: The Borden Company, Chemical Division, Dept. O2-44, New York 17, N. Y.

FORMALDEHYDE
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
RESORCIN
CASEIN
Urea-Phenolic-Polyvinyl-Epoxy-RESINS

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

THE Borden COMPANY
CHEMICAL DIVISION

N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies 1c per lb higher
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. 34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .13 .15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 12.50
Pottery bgs ton lots works ton 20.00 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½ - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cybs lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07¼ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34 75 40 75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb 30½ .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25½ .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls, c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 -35 00
Oregon, bbls gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 145.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 140.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40 00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., works E lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Flaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark bls lb. .60 .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton. 17.00 -18.00
Illinois mines, c.l. ton. 19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ton. 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 42.00 - —

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼ - —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .10 - .11¼
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane gal. .04 - .04½
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib dms., c.l lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
200 Bloom test, fib dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib dms., c.l lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .28 - .29
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .27 - .28
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .42
No. 2 bgs lb. .33 - .34
No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Rhatton, bgs. lb. Nominal
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .26 - .26½
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 18½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20¼ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —

Glue, hide, 178-206 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18 Nom.
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).

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DIETHYLENE GLYCOL

Available immediately in tank cars and 55 gallon drums, or in samples for your preliminary investigations. (Address inquiries to Department A.)

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Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Dichloride
Diethylene Glycol
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Nonyl Phenol
Morpholine
Ethylene Carbonate
Propylene Carbonate
Polyethylene Glycols
Glycol Ethers

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Briefs

From recent literature

No. 6 in a Series

Lubricating grease compositions which are resistant to the solvent action of low boiling hydrocarbons are prepared by replacing the water of an inorganic hydrogel (e.g., silica gel) with ethylene glycol. After the ethylene glycol is added to the hydrogel, the gel is mixed in a steam-heated mill to evaporate the water and reduce particle size.

Sterilization of air to kill bacteria, viruses and molds is accomplished by introducing vapors of ethylene glycol into ventilation systems.

Paper coatings which are flexible and grease-proof are prepared from emulsions of plasticized polyvinyl acetates. These emulsions consist of a monoester of a glycol such as diethylene glycol, and an abietic acid having a terminal hydroxyl group.

Fiber-forming polyesters are produced by reacting ethylene glycol and a dicarboxylic acid. The reaction takes place at reduced pressures and elevated temperatures. These polyesters may be also used as softening agents, coatings, and film-forming substances.

Abrasive suspensions for grinding or polishing various types of hard materials can be prepared by suspending small particles of silicon carbide, aluminum oxide or other abrasives in a medium consisting of a fatty acid ester of ethylene glycol.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Jefferson Ethylene Glycol and Diethylene Glycol in your products or processes.

Glyoxal—Isobutyraldehyde

Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb. 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 - 23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.50 - 20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb .29 - 31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½ - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ - .09½
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis, lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls, same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .18½ - .19
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs lb. .23½ - .25
DK, bgs lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .15 - .18
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, bgs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
No. 2, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Gum, karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .35 - .68
No. 2, bbls. lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l. lb .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., t.c.l. lb .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls., t.c.l. lb 20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 2.40 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fb dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo 456.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.35 - 10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 9.75 - 10.60
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofluramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .208 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
t.c.l. frt equald lb .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .27 - —

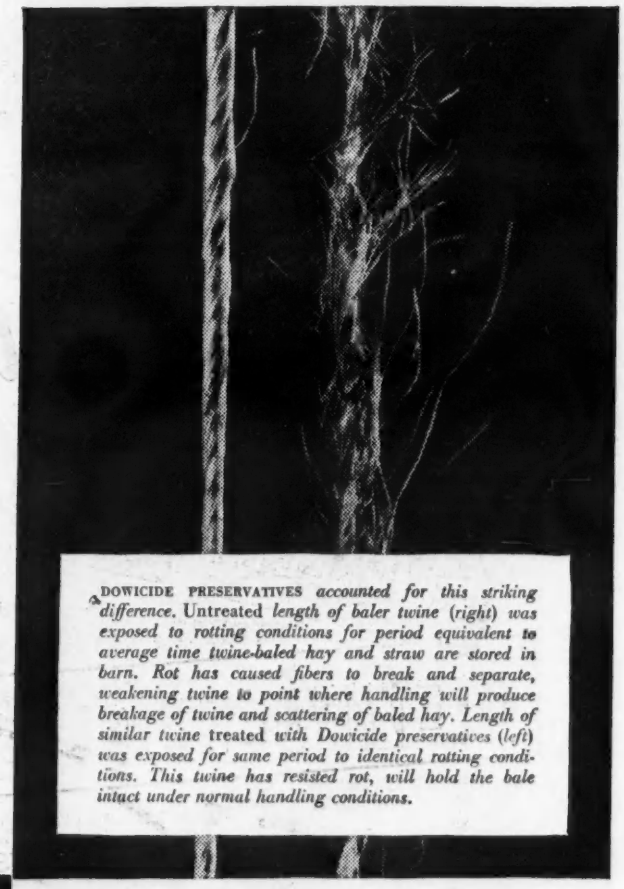
I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.95 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —

Dow

Dow Preservatives give a lasting quality to rope and twine products

Farm baler twine treated with Dowicide preservatives resists attack by mold and fungus during long periods of barn storage



DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES *accounted for this striking difference. Untreated length of baler twine (right) was exposed to rotting conditions for period equivalent to average time twine-baled hay and straw are stored in barn. Rot has caused fibers to break and separate, weakening twine to point where handling will produce breakage of twine and scattering of baled hay. Length of similar twine treated with Dowicide preservatives (left) was exposed for same period to identical rotting conditions. This twine has resisted rot, will hold the bale intact under normal handling conditions.*

Treated twine has opened up new, vastly improved handling and storage methods for hay and other farm crops.

The cordage industry is but one of *many* to benefit through use of versatile Dowicide® preservatives. Fourteen different Dowicides currently increase manufacturing efficiency or improve product quality for the paint, paper and pulp, textile, petroleum, leather, adhesives, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might be improved by certain Dowicide preservatives. For detailed information about multi-purpose Dowicides, write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept DO-728D Midland, Michigan
Please send me further information on the uses of Dowicide preservatives.
Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -31.00
smaller lots ..... kilo 24.00 -32.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone dms, c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms, c.l. divd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd ..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .38 .55
powd., bbls, bxs ..... lb. .49 .66
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .16 .18
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .50

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF powd fib dms lb .08 .16½
colloidal fib dms lb .15 .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .095 —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w gal. .138 - .143
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09¼ - .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .105 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w gal. .09½ - .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1145 - .1205
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., 1c higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .38
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - —
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago ..... lb. .21½ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb 55 60
ordinary, bls lb. 16 .20
select, bls lb .90 —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran, bbls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd ..... lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb .45 - —
Iodide, NF V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms ... lb. .32½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .14 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1380 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¾ - —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¼ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¾ - —

Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1495 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1545 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., divd lb. .17½ - —
24% Pb. dms., divd ..... lb. .23¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., divd ... lb. .31¼ - —
Nitrate bbls lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO dms. works lb .31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls ... lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17¾ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¾ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., divd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb dms. ..... lb. .21½ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15½ - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½ - .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½ - 16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. ..... lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ..... ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ..... ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton 12.50 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Hannibal, Mo. ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ..... ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ..... ton 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ... ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ..... ton 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ..... ton 10.00 13.00
Reddick, Fla ..... ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ..... ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ... ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... ton 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ..... ton 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ..... ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ..... ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton 13.50 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, McNeil, Tex ..... ton 13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ... ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ..... ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ..... ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ..... ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ..... ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio .. ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ..... ton 16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ... ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, mo. ..... ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ..... ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ..... ton 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio..... ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton 15.50 - —

Isoeugenol—Lithium Salicylate

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex jignaloe wood oil, dms .. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots ..... lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns,, works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., works ..... lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk. Midwest, mills ton. 84.00 Nom.
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis. ton. 80.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l powd bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride cryst., dms lb 1.22 1.23
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.60 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots ..... lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride powd. dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.60 1.70

EPON® RESIN does it!

PAINT DURABILITY UP— PAINTING COSTS DOWN

reports New England's leading dairy company

All painted surfaces on these pumps and on the paper-bottle filling machine are protected by Epon formulations made for Hood by David E. Long Corp., N. Y.

HERE'S HOW...

PAINTING is an important part of maintenance in a dairy plant—both for appearance and cleanliness. The paint must meet a wide range of conditions—steamy heat of processing rooms, near-freezing of circulation piping, scouring action of alkalies and detergents.

After conducting patch tests, H. P. Hood & Sons applied Epon resin-based paints experimentally to walls and ceilings of their laboratories, offices, bottling and processing rooms, and on piping and machinery.

The Hood results to date indicate Epon-based paints have these advantages: They can be applied directly to plaster, brick and cement with no special surface preparation. Two coats are adequate to cover any surface. Intervals between paintings are notably lengthened, which means substantial savings in labor and paint.

Paint users are rapidly recognizing the basic advantages of Epon resin-based formulations—excellent adhesion, resistance to abrasion and impact, ability to stand up under heat, humidity, and corrosive atmospheres. Your Shell Chemical representative will explain how Epon resins can improve your own paint and enamel formulations. Literature available for your study is SC:52-31 "Epon Resins for Surface Coatings." Just write or telephone.

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Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture

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Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Lithopone—Methyl Cyclohexanol

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid No. 1, bbls., c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.50
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 145.00 -140.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.30 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Magnesia calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, ugnt, ctns lb. .24 - .36
heavy ubls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .[illegible] - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 95-96%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium, silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher

Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb .16 - —
Borate, tech, bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton. 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 91.50 - —
dms., works ton. 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .20½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 69.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton. 54.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Japanese, cs lb. 11.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib, dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. or powd., dms, 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib, dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms lb. 6.73 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib, dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 776 lbs. per flask, net flask. 230.00 -235.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see m-Tolyenediamine)
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

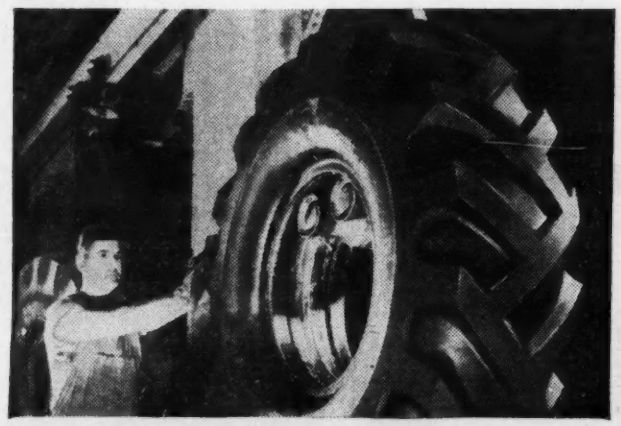
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ref. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ref., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

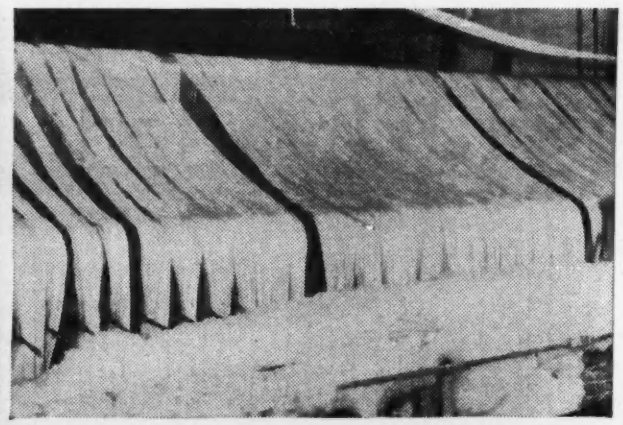
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

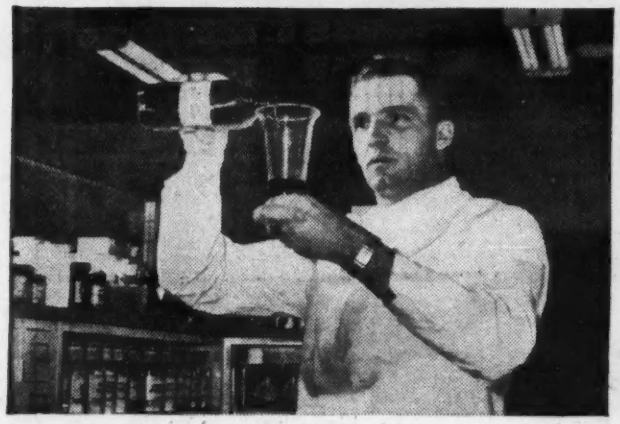
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .79 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vs. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs, c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .88
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —







Rohm & Haas Methylamines . . .
Low Cost Intermediates

Because of their low cost and low equivalent weight, Rohm & Haas methylamines are ideal sources of basic organic nitrogen. They can be used as intermediates for many products. These include accelerators for vulcanizing rubber, pharmaceuticals such as antihistamines, surfactants, photographic developers, fungicides, and dyestuffs.

All three amines—mono-, di-, and trimethylamine—are shipped in both aqueous and anhydrous form, in drums, cylinders, or tankcars. They are produced in large volume at two separate plants, which guarantees you continuing availability.

Twenty years of producing and handling methylamines assure you a product of high purity and uniform quality. This experience is yours for the asking in detailed, authoritative literature to help you in research, process development, and plant design.

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.
Please send me technical data on:
☐ Methylamines ☐ PRIMENE JM-T ☐ PRIMENE 81-T
☐ t-Octylamine ☐ Acetone cyanohydrin
☐ Glycolonitrile ☐ Dimethylformamide
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Company.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY
ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.
Representatives in principal foreign countries

PRIMENE *is a trade-mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.*

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ref. dms., any quantity, works lb .00 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate dms l.c.l. works lb 35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington N J lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same oasis lb .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. bots. gm. 79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride industrial dms. c.l. dlvd & lb 13½ —
Methylionone A. cns lb 6.55 8 80
D cns lb 7 50 9 55
prime cns lb 4 55 6 40
std., dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate)
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .11½- .15½
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .16
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo. content lb 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs. lb. .12 - —
yellow, bgs lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 -48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 -44.00
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.).
Solvent (see).
Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¾
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers,, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs. 50 l-lb. c.l. same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., obls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin fib dms., lots, basis, activity gm .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - 45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb .64 - .63
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls works lb. .38 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide USP dms., frt adjusted kilo 12 00 -12 30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 11 50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Nitropropane

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - 42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - 43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane dms dlvd & of Rockies lb 25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works unit-ton. 3.65 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —

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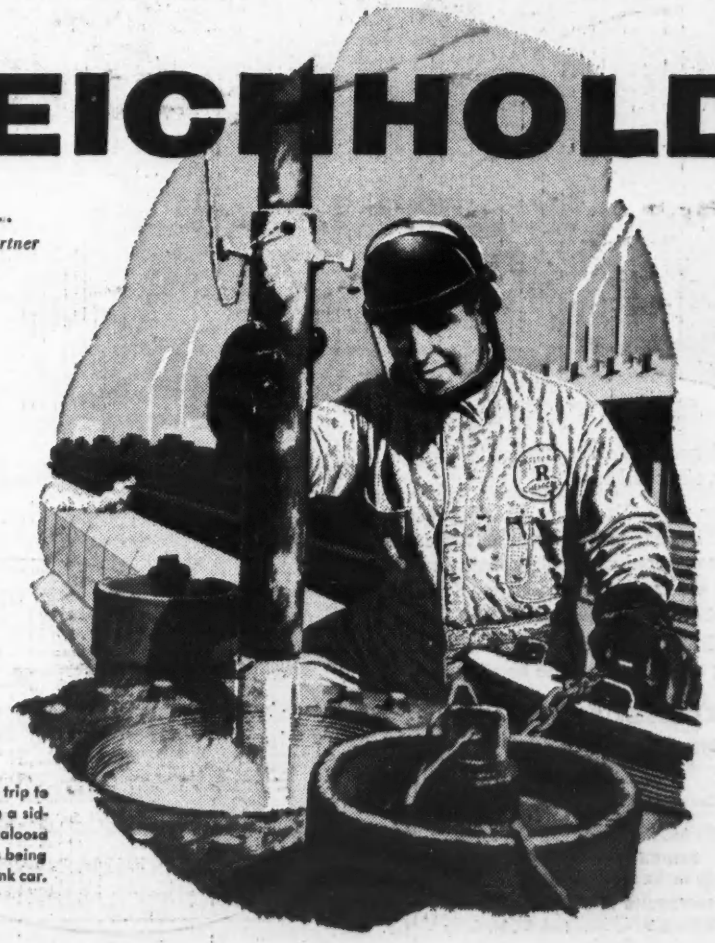


Phenol starts its trip to a customer from a siding at RCI's Tuscaloosa plant where it is being loaded into a tank car.

Formaldehyde
Glycerine
Maleic Anhydride
Phthalic Anhydride
Phenol
Sodium Sulfate
Sodium Sulfite

o-Nitrophenol—Oil, Red

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- .31¾
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom
West Indian, bgs. lb. .30 - .30½
shrivels, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs. lb. 29½- .30
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

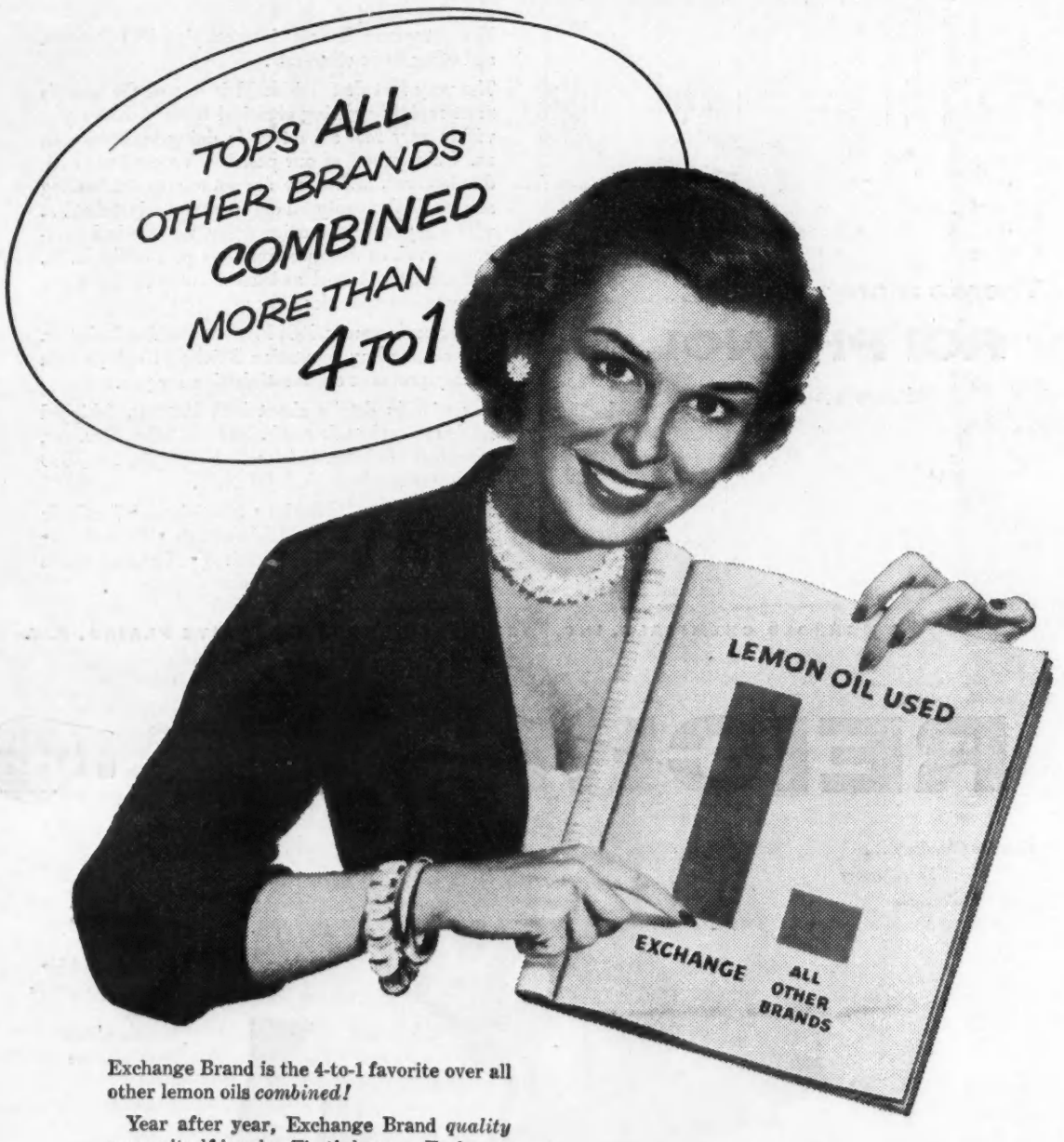
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.00 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.65 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 16.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .24 - .45
white, dms lb. .24 - .35
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.50 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.45
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 45.00 -46.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).

Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1525- .1550
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .60 - .80
Celery seed, bots lb. 15.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 185.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF cns., d.s.a. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, true, dms lb. .80 - .90
Java-type, cns lb. .80 - 1.15
Clove, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 5.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .14 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65

Oil, copaiba, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 16.90 -22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07½- —
refined, salad, dms lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18½- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .14⅜ Nom.
Valley lb. .14⅛ Nom.
Texas lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02½ Nom.
refined, salad, dms. lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .17⅛- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns. lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 5.75 - —
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb 2.65 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1400- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1580- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1350
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.00 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 10.00 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 12.00 -16.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .13½- .14½
exta, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17½- .18
prime, burning, dms lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French. 30-32% ester, cns. lb 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.40 - 7.60
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. lb. 7.00 -10.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y lb. .1705- —
l.c.l. lb. .1755- .1800
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis. lb. .1430- —
New York .1555- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1585- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.25
Manadarin, Florian, dms. lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns. lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .07 Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .17 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb .30 - 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 165.00 -250.00
Spanish, bots lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.20
Oiticica, liq., dms. lb. .18¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .18⅝- —
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 100.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, tankcars lb. .13⅞- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.75 - 8.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .17⅝- —
refined, dms lb. .23 - .23⅛
tanks lb. .21½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.85 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.15 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .13¼- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).



Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, rice bran, clarif., dms. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15 Nom.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms. lb. .60 - .70
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Sage, clary bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.25
Spanish, cns lb. .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.25 -11.25
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
natural Brazilian (See Oil, cocoa cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 —
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03½- —
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .18¾- .18⅝
tanks lb. .16⅞- —
clarified, alkali, dms. lb. .17⅞- .18¼
tanks lbz. .16¾- —
salad, dms. lb. .18⅝- .18⅞
tanks lb. .17⅛- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.85 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works lb. .05 - .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .13½- 13¾
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
whse lb. .0678- —
tanks, works gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see C)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech. white cns lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .24¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .22⅜- —
domestic mills lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF cns., dms. lb. .80 - .43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 14.75 -19.50
Haitian, cns lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.89
powd. USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1935- .1960
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .18 - .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls lb. .28 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).

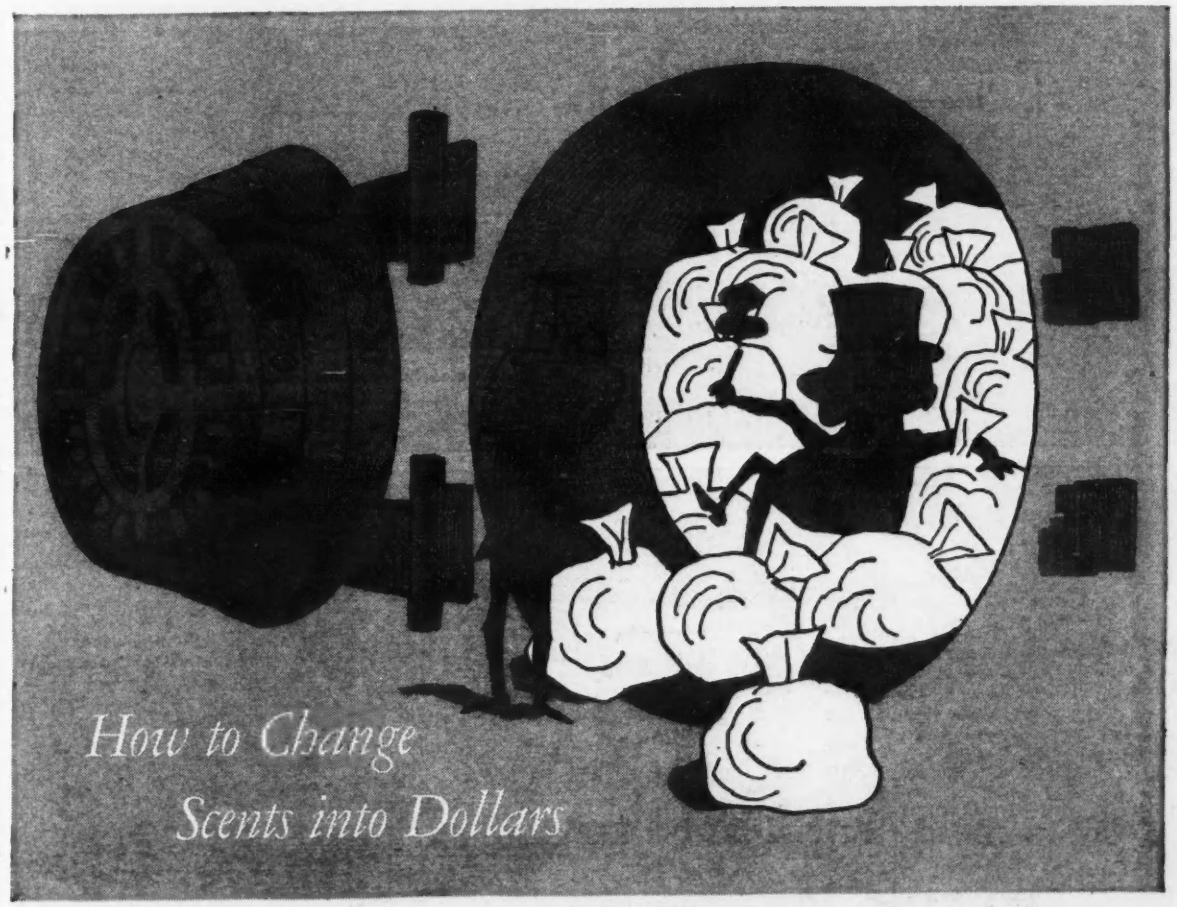
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.93 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ceylon lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0660- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).

Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works lb. .53 - .58
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt alld. on 98 lbs or over lb. .36 .40
l.c.l., same basis lb .37 .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .21 .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 93.00 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton. 89.50 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb 1.80 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½ .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½ .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½ .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 .30
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb .21¼ —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l works lb. .34 —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y gal. .14¼- —



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if you begin with the right scent.

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Norda
Essential Oil and Chemical Company, Inc.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

Chicago • Los Angeles • San Francisco
Montreal • Toronto • Havana
London • Paris • Grasse • Mexico City

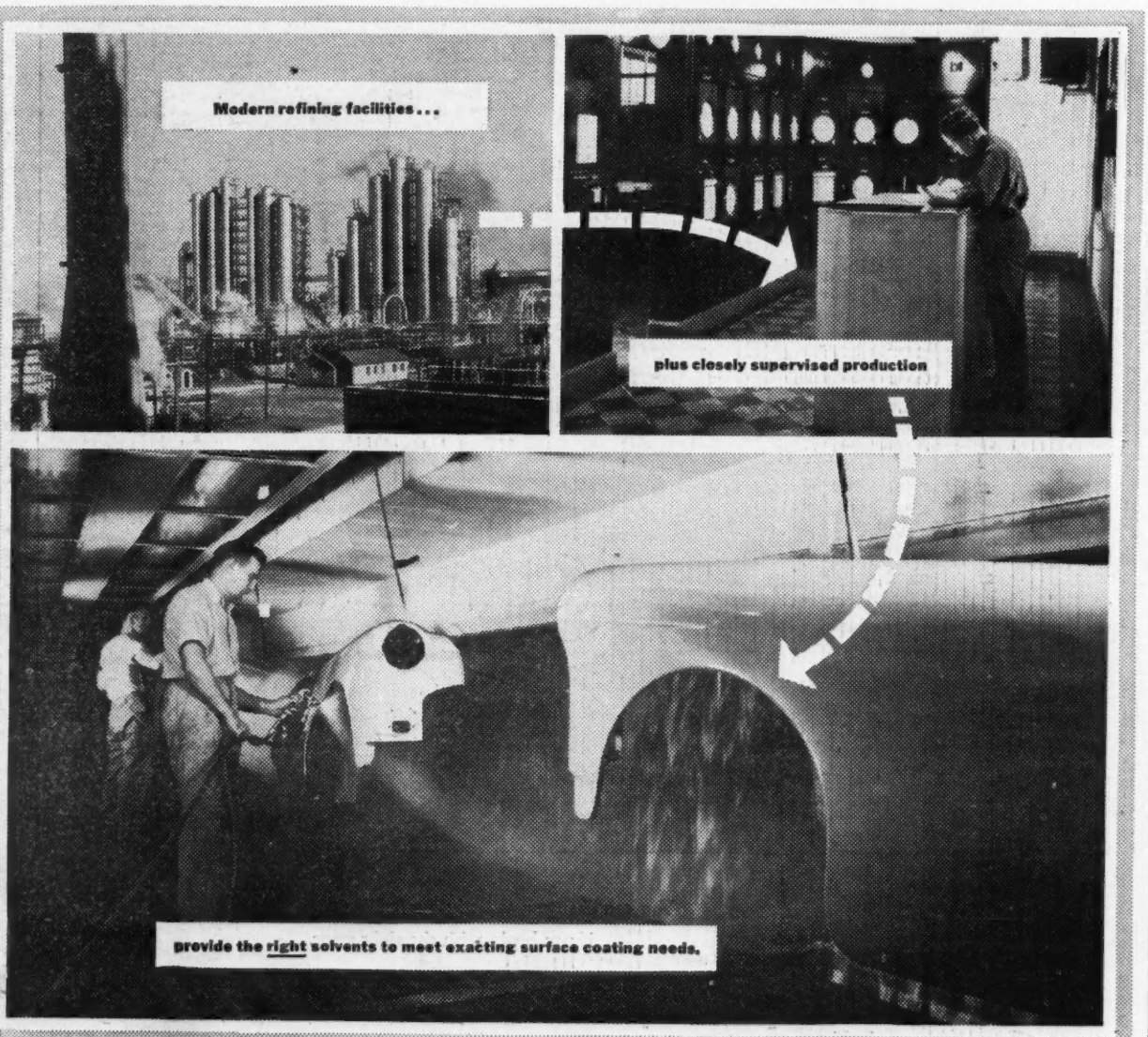
Pepper—Phosphorus Oxychloride

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .73 - .74
red, Gondar, spot bgs lb. .24 - .25
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .37 - .38
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - .57
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .60 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. .83 - .85
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or truckloads, frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd E lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse lb. .13½ - —
dlvd E lb. .13½ - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .05 .05¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼ - .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06¼ - .07½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝ - .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .03⅝ - .07½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞ - .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04¾ - .06
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .07⅛ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜ - .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜ - .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .05⅞

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.52
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna. grade, middle distrct bbl. 3.70 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, ref'y, California. gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .104 - —
Penna., western gal. .1075- .1125
furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .089 - .10
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09375
No. 2 gal. .0825- .09125
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .109 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .106 - .111
No. 3 gal. .106 - .1105

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- —
toluol-type gal. .13125- —
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially ref'd, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. .33¼ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 392°F. b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p. gal. .26 - .27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .32½
256°-383°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. 29 - .31
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .32½
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35½ - .39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p. gal. .30½ - .32½
25°C. m.a.p gal. .39½ - —
18°-21°C. m.a.p gal. .35 - .43½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drams, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy-pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.68 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.68 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short-ton. 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short-ton. 6.15½ - —
Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —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Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works..lb. .29 - —
export, dms. .....lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalyl sulfacetamide, fib. dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.50
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works .....lb .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots.. vials.... oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .59 - .60
Pink root, bls .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98% dms. frt. equald.
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works..ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works..lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed dms .....lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. .....lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean dms. works ..... lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works .....lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls .....lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms...lb. 8.75 - —
Poke root, bls .....lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000 - 20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .19½- .20
Polish, bgs. .....lb. .18½- .19
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, regular, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms ...lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l ...lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 ship't.lb. .32½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs .....lb. .24 - .25
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran. bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran dms lb .32 - .34
Chloride USP, cryst., dms....lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms .....lb. .15 - .17
powd dms .....lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs .....lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .41 - —
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs .....lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms ...lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots..100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¾- .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton.261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works.....lb. .24¾ .30¼

Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works ...100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E....lb. .697 - .763
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works....ton.37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. .....lb. .18¼- —
powder dms .....lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .85 - .94
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l...lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. .60 - —
Acetate, bots.....gm. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots..gm. .65 - —
Acetate, bots. .....gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms, lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .13½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02⅝ 04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ 04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots...lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. 02½ 04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. 02½ 04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .50 —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works.....gal. 8.55 - —
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works..lb. 9.80 -10.15
purified, 20%.....lb.10.00 -10.10

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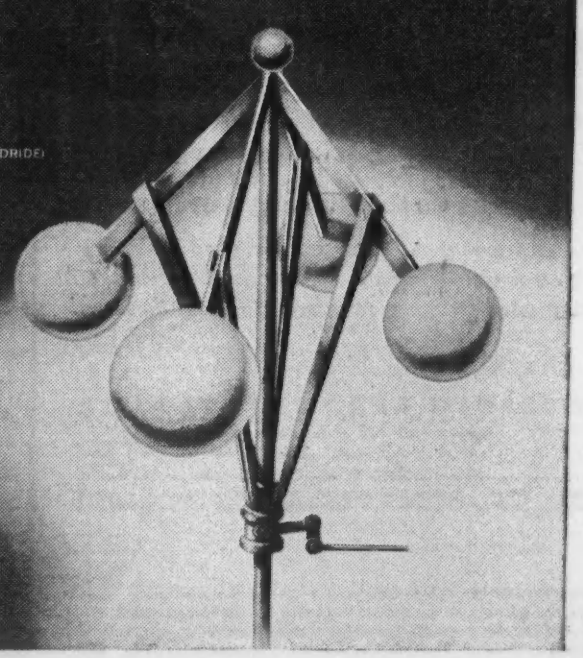

Pyridine—Silica

Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms, works. lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. 11 31/64 —
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.00 - 5.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.95 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls. same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Red, maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. 24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb 0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. 0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb 0625- —
Watchung type bbls lb 1.90 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb. 35 .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb 6.25 —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100 gms. or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech. bbls. works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - 30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
Italian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
refined bgs. lb. .08¾- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 19.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb .45 .50
imported, Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .50 - .55
select, bls. lb. .65 - .67
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .28 - .29
natural, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .18 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .36½- —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34½- —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33½- —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .31 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —

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Control of production all the way through mining and refining of the raw material to final manufacturing of the finished product gives you a plus value when you depend on *International* for your supplies of carbonate of potash. You can be sure of the grade, density, particle size, purity and uniformity you must have for the production of fine glass, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles and other products. And in addition, because of *International's* complete control of production, you can be sure of continuing supplies to your specifications, in tonnages you require and with deliveries to your schedules.

LIQUID—47 to 48%. Available in 675 lb. drums and tank cars.

HYDRATED—83 to 85%. Available in 100 lb. bags and 400 lb. barrels.

CALCINED—99 to 100%. Available in 100 lb. bags and 325 lb. barrels, and bulk in minimum carloads.

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FERRIC CHLORIDE
HYDROCHLORIC ACID

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6
Midland, Texas

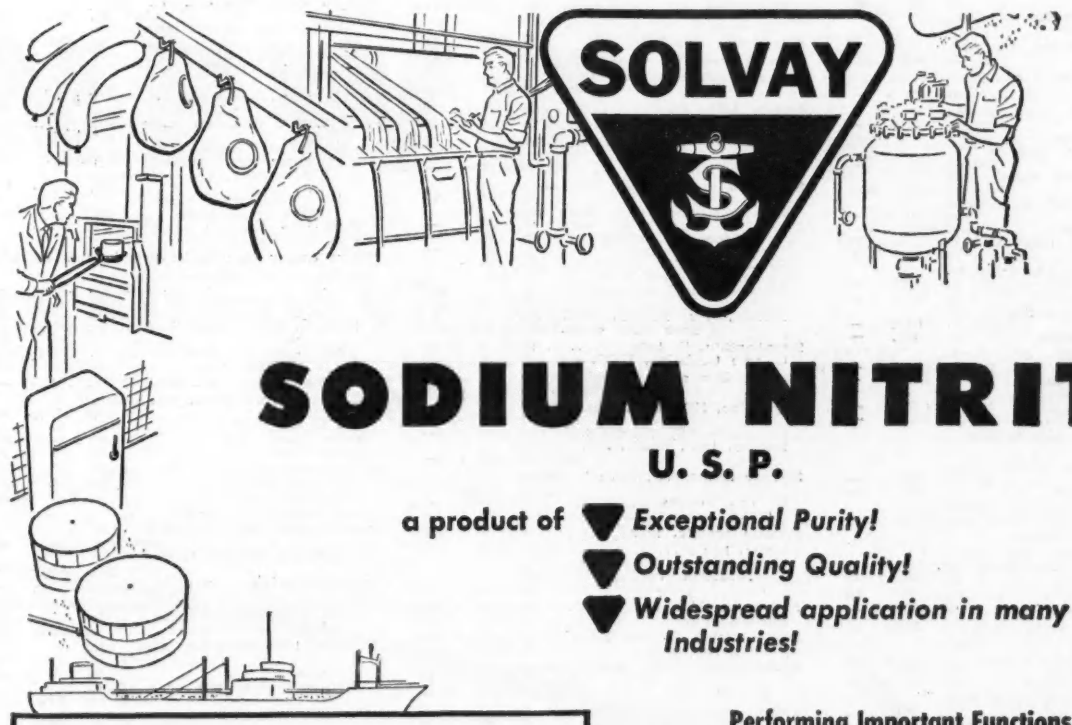
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼ —
Cyanide 6lb dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. 77⅝ —
1,000-oz. lots oz. 77⅝ —
500-oz. lots oz. 77⅞ —
100-oz. lots oz. 78⅛ —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾ —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½ —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 .37
Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.75 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.45 —
light, 58% paper bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.65 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.25 5.00
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs 4.10 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.30 —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 —
rayon type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 —
rayon type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.70 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 4.90 —
Sal bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 1.70 —
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs. c.l., works lb .12 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .12½ .16½
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.40 —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 4.25
Antimoniate bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ —
c.l. dms works lb. .13¾ .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
l.c.l. dms works lb. 14¼ 15¼
solution dms. works gal 70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 —
500-gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 —
USP, bbls., dms 100-lb lots, or more lb. 46 —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790 —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 —
soln., 35%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 .35
Cacodylate NF dms. frs. lb 8.52 —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 —
l.c.l., works 100lbs 3.30 —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ .11
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP dms lb .05 .12
Chlorite tech dms. works lb .58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 —
l.c.l. works lb .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 .65
NF VIII, gran, dms lb. .26 .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½ .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 —
Granular sodium cyanide ic higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾ —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 —
l.c.l lb 17¾ —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½ —
smaller lots lb. .14 —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250 —
l.c.l. works lb 1290 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 —
Gentisate 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, refined, dms. lb. .80 .83
tech., dms lb. .35 —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys lb 1.45 1.60
Hydride dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 —
alld lb. .23 —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½ —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic)
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 5.05
Hyposulfite, technical, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP bots., dms lb 2.80 2.92
Lactate, edible 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ —
60% dms cbys works lb 26½ —
tech. 50% dms cbys works, lb 16¼ —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 —
tanks dlvd. lb. .20 —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 124.50 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 .19
tanks, works lb. .16 —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 —
Metasilicate anhyd. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.85 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 6.00

Silicon Tetrachloride—Sodium Pyrophosphate, Tetrabasic

Sodium molybdate, cbys., bbls., works lb. .75 .85
powd., anhyd., dms., works lb. .85 .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthenate, bbls. lb. .70 —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 53.00 —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 49.50 —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925 .18
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 26½ 28⅛
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 —
l.c.l. ,same basis lb. .25 .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 —
l.c.l works lb 198 —
Peroxide, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss lb. 1360 —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1910 2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 .45
powd., dms lb. .47 .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 7.45 —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 7.85 —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
duohydrate bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.95 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 —
l.c.l frt equald 100 lbs 8.90 —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.60 —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 —
smaller lots, works lb .32 —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 —



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- *Outstanding Quality!*
- *Widespread application in many Industries!*

DO YOU HAVE A CORROSION PROBLEM?

SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite is an excellent anti-corrosion agent that will not injure the skin of a normal person. It will however protect a wide variety of metals including iron and steel.

Among the current applications utilizing this property of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite are: prevention of corrosion in air conditioning units and circulating water systems; as a corrosion inhibitor in water base paints, water soluble hydraulic fluids, metal cutting and grinding compounds; as a rust preventive in household scouring pads and radiator anti-freeze compounds.

Quantities of 1/10 of 1% or less have given *complete protection against corrosion!*

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Molecular Weight: 69:01.

Solubility: In water: 20% at −12° C., 39% at −26° C. (eutectic), 50% at 42° C., 60% at 90° C. SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite is slightly soluble in alcohols, very soluble in anhydrous ammonia. It is endothermic—it has a negative heat of solution.

Melting Point: 271° C., decomposes at 320° C.

Appearance: Crystalline, slight yellow cast, almost 100% will pass through a No. 20 screen.

Reactions: Can be either a reducing or oxidizing agent. Provides NO_2 for azo reaction.

Quality: U.S.P. grade. Better than 99% $NaNO_2$, very low in chlorides and metallic impurities.

Toxicity: SOLVAY U.S.P. Sodium Nitrite is not a poison as defined in the manual of the M.C.A. It is toxic to humans when taken internally in quantity. It is non-irritating to normal human skin.

A Few Uses of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite

METAL INDUSTRY
- for corrosion prevention
- for oxidizing compounds
- for heat treating salts
- for specialized metal cleaning compounds
- for enameling
- for detinning

MEAT PACKING
- as a color fixative for meats

TEXTILE INDUSTRY
- in azo dyeing

ORGANIC CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS
- as a reagent in organic synthesis
- provides nitrite ion for diazonium reaction

Performing Important Functions in American Industry!

SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite meets the highest standards of *purity* and *quality*! Because of its physical and chemical characteristics, this versatile product is now being used to do a variety of essential jobs in a great many industries.

What Can SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite Do For You?

If you have a process in which SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite is being used or can be used, may we offer SOLVAY's Technical Service to assist you in its application to your situation. You can send us in complete confidence a description of your product or the process involved.

New Test Kit Now Available!

SOLVAY has prepared an inexpensive kit for testing low strength sodium nitrite solutions used in corrosion control. Write for complete information and price.

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Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds
Caustic Potash • Calcium Chloride • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene

Sodium Salicylate—Uva Ursi Leaves

Sodium salicylate, USP, dms....lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 ....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .... 100 lbs 4 40 - 4.65
zone 4 .... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5 35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1 70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57 50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4-10c higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .686 - .752
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works ....lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. 22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works ....ton.35.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms ....lb .17½ .18
gran. fib. dms ....lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ....100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works. 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. ....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ....lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns. c.l. works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works ....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ....100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .22½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. 28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works ....lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb .38 - .39
solution commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.101.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼- —
100 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
Soybean protein, mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns ....oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, bls ....lb. .75 - —
imported, bls ....lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls. ....lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs ....lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls ....lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ....lb. 1.03 - 1.04
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .824 - 1.092
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .85½- .89½
Sulfate, dms., works....lb. .941 - .981
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7 26 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .058 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., spot ....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs ....lb .16 .17
Wheat, bgs. ....lb. .0755- .0780
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Staveacre seed bgs lb. 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance not USP, fro. dms lb 2.95 3.10
Storax, USP, cs....lb. .78 - .80
Stramonium leaves, bgs....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk....gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots ....lb 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works....lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56 70 -66 15
Strophanthin, K, bots ....oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ....lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, bgs....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .71 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms ....lb 4 10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms ....lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. ....lb..10.25 -10 75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms ....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms ....lb 8.50 9 00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms ....lb. 1.50 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms ....lb 2.80 2 95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines ....100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines ....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -23.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis ....lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.130.00 - —
ground, ex-dock....ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Calco unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J.... unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom. ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton.32 00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l. works ton 14 00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17 50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30 00
l.c.l. ton 28 00 -35 00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works....ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 30 00 -32.00
99 95%, micronized, bgs. works, ton 36 00 - —
Imp Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15 25 -35 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ....lb. .13 - .13½
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd....lb. .07½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ....lb. .07½- —
special, tanks, dlvd ....lb. .07¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l....lb. .08¼- .086
50%, dms., l.c.l ....lb. .09½- .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago ....unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .07¼- .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse....lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .50 - .51
tanks same basis ....gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. same basis ....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks same basis ....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ....lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib dms....lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms....lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South ....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms ....lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms....lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms ....lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works ....lb. .20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works ....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E....lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E ....lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ....lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms ....lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ....lb .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works....lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs....lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. ....lb. .12 - —
Thymol, fib dms....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Iodide, NF, dms....lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) ....lb. .95 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —

Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

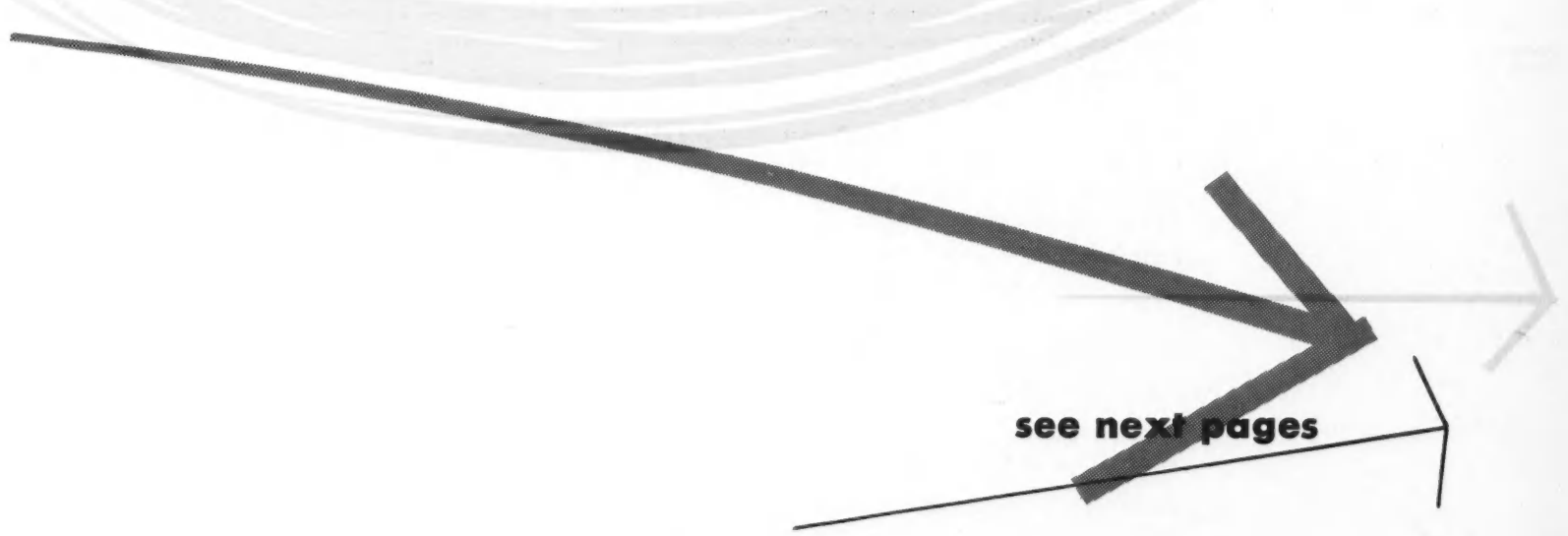
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ....lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works ....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .08¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l. works ....lb 48½ .56¼
tankcars, works....lb. .44½- —
a-Tocopherol, bots....kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots ....kilo.225.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns....lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works....lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld....lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld....lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ....gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist....gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist....gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah ....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo ....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district..gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist ....gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ....gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y....gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ....gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich ....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. ....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill....gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powder, same basis....lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works ....lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works....lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works ....lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .41½- —
tanks ....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .53 - —
tanks ....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ....lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E ....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald....lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E ....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works....lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .21¼- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .19½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ....lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 96.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots....gm. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak, Tex. and E. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton 155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls....lb. .12 - .16

NEWS...

for every user of Vitamin B_2



Higher solubility
No solubilizer needed
ROCHE RIBOFLAVIN-5′-

Following extensive research and development, Roche announces the commercial availability of Riboflavin-5′-Phosphate Sodium.

This is probably the most important development in riboflavin since the vitamin was placed in commercial production by Roche in 1941.

The new Roche product has great advantages in the manufacture of vitamin parenteral solutions, elixirs, water-dispersible multivitamin drops and gelatin capsules, and in tablets in which rapidly-soluble riboflavin is desirable.

SPECIFICATIONS

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (riboflavin-5′-phosphate ester monosodium salt dihydrate) in general has the same stability properties as riboflavin.

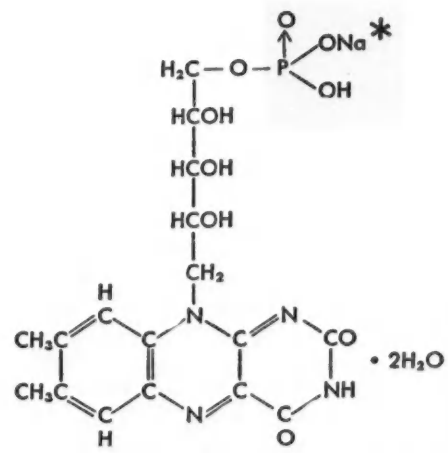
Microbiological, biological and human availability tests show that riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (M.W. 514.4) has the full theoretical activity on the molecular basis of riboflavin (M.W. 376.36). Theoretically one gram of the phosphate is equivalent to 0.73 grams of riboflavin. The Roche product contains small amounts of moisture, disodium salt, diphosphate ester and unesterified riboflavin. It has a riboflavin activity of 70-73% by weight.

Immediately biologically active because it is identical with the natural flavin mononucleotide occurring in the "yellow" respiratory tissue enzyme system.

WHY IS IT MORE SOLUBLE?

The phosphate ester group (*in the structural formula at right) is "attracted" to water and tends to increase water solubility.

Furthermore this group can form sodium, ammonium and other salts. Such salts of phosphate esters possess greatly increased water solubility.



-5′- indicates the position of the phosphate radical on the side chain. Linkage at the 5′ or end position in the ribityl chain is apparently essential for full biological activity.

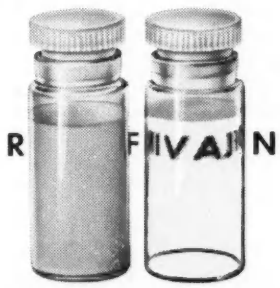
BETTER TASTE

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium does not have the intensely bitter taste of riboflavin itself. In fact, it has a different taste which makes it more pleasant in high concentrations. This different taste characteristic is of definite advantage in oral preparations.

ROCHE RIBOFLAVIN-5′-

Better taste
Commercial production
PHOSPHATE SODIUM

PROOF OF HIGH SOLUBILITY



- Doesn't dissolve
- Solubilizer needed
- Low potency
- Bitter taste

- Instant solubility
- No solubilizer needed
- High potency
- Better taste

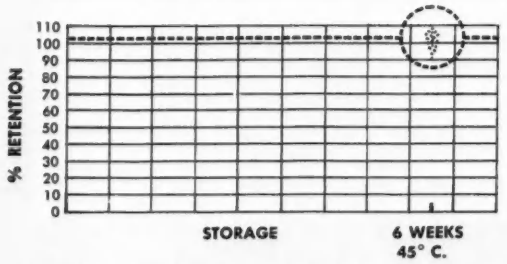
50 mg. (0.05 grams) of riboflavin in 25 ml. of water. 2 mg. per ml.

1070 mg. (1.07 grams) of riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium (⇐ 750 mg. B_2) in 25 ml. of water. 30 mg. per ml.

You have always had trouble preparing a solution of even 2 mg. of riboflavin per ml. It was necessary to use solubilizers and special techniques. *This is no longer necessary.* Now you can make such solutions easily, without solubilizers, when you use Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium. See comparison at left which proves the superior solubility properties of Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium.

You can see and *taste* the dramatic difference with the Roche Riboflavin-5' demonstration kit. Prove to your own satisfaction that Roche B_2-5' is far better. We'll be glad to send you one of the kits, without charge, at your request.

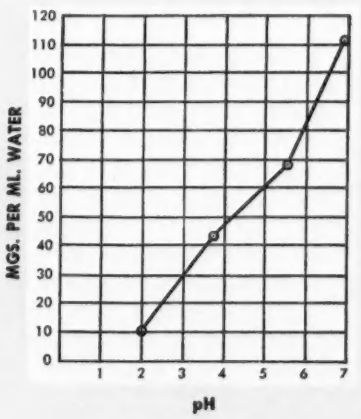
STABILITY of Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C.



These data demonstrate the stability of the phosphate ester in multivitamin parenterals over a wide potency range. No losses have been observed in straight B_2 phosphate solutions with concentrations as high as 30 mg. per ml.

SOLUBILITY of Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

These data show that solubility of Roche B_2 phosphate sodium depends on hydrogen ion concentration in water. It is useful to note that the solubility of riboflavin U.S.P. (approximately 0.12 mg. per ml.) inserted on this graph would fall just above the base line.



Your Roche representative will be glad to give you a dramatic solubility-taste demonstration. Ask to see it—or send for the kit; it's free. Samples of the new Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate are yours on request.

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In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec

PHOSPHATE SODIUM

VITAMINS by the TONS

Make **ROCHE** *your headquarters for:*

Dry Vitamin A acetate

- **Ascorbic Acid**
- **Vitamin A** acetate and palmitate
- **Biotin**
- **Riboflavin**
- **Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium**
- ***dl*-alpha-Tocopherol** acetate and unesterified
- **Sodium Ascorbate**
- **Pyridoxine** hydrochloride
- **Thiamine** hydrochloride and mononitrate
- **Niacin**
- **Niacinamide**

Call **ROCHE**

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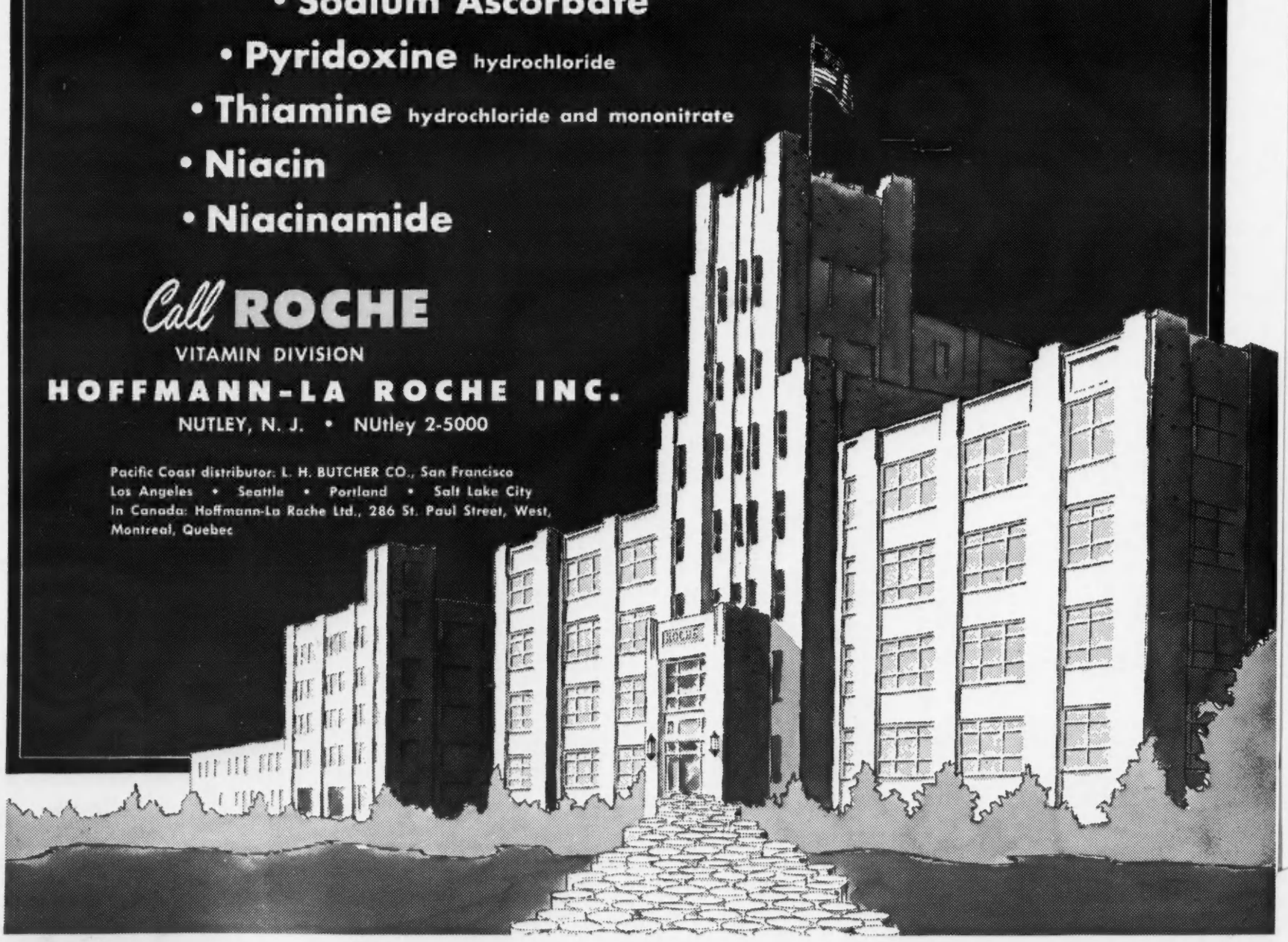

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 65.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton. 50.00 - —
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09 - .09¼
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.... lb. 9.50 - 10.50
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb. 9.25 - 9.75
whole, tins..... lb. 9.50 - 10.50
Tahiti, cs..... lb. 10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots..... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .15½ - —
Butyl ether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works .... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works .. lb. 1.50 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm bots tots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gm gram. .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials. gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..... lb. 2.60 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock. ton. 94.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls. lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, exdock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot..... lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs..... lb. .53 - .55
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs..... lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs..... lb. .55 - .56
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .72 - .73
slabs..... lb. .71 - .72
yellow, bricks..... lb. .60 - .61
slabs..... lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs..... lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs..... lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c per lb higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .86 - .87
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
refined, bgs., ton lots. lb. .84 - .88
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.16
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.12 - 1.14

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11¼ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb .23 .26
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15¼ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½ - .14
German, bgs..... lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs..... lb. .93 - .95
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..... lb. .25½ .31
cakes, cs..... lb. .26½ .32
Sugar cane dom., ref'd., stabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼ .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
Pine bark, rossed, bls..... lb. .20 - .22
Precipitate, USP powd., dms. lb. 5.00 - —
lb 9.00 —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls..... lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls..... lb. .23 - .24
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs..... lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Lorain, Ohio..... gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O..... gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y..... gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. .... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill..... gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. 47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb 52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. 56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb 60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn and N C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb .33 - —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

—Continued on page 38

Valerian Root—Yellow, Barium Chromate

These typical analyses show Harshaw Quality

Cadmium Chloride Crystals
(Photographic Grade)

TYPICAL ANALYSIS:

Assay as $CdCl_2 \cdot 2½ H_2O$	100.3%
Cd	49.3%
Fe	.001%
SO_4	<.005%
Alkali Earths	.03%
Oxidizable Subtances (as Chlorates)	.003%
Heavy Metals as Pb	.005%
pH	5.0

Cadmium Nitrate Crystals
(Battery Grade)

TYPICAL ANALYSIS:

Cd	36.35 %
Cl	.001%
Fe	.002%
SO_4	.005%
Cu	.001%
Pb	.005%
Zn	.005%
As	.001%

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Volume 165 **April 26, 1954** **Number 17**

Government Competition

"We of the American delegation," said the chairman of that unit of the Second International Conference of Manufacturers, to be held in Paris next month, "are committed to the belief that, while government regulation of certain aspects of private enterprise may be necessary in the public interest, government competition with private enterprise is a major deterrent to the flow of private capital which creates jobs and goods and services." In view of the publicity being contemporaneously given to certain aspects of government competition in the housing field, it was not necessary for the chairman to say how costly such governmental functioning is and how, apparently, difficult, if not impossible, it is to apply thereto any regulation in the public interest. For both reasons—his and that—there is a big and imperative need that private enterprise slam shut and lock the door against government competition in any and all areas howsoever actually or allegedly related to any need to prevent or remedy any economic ailment which might be called a recession or something worse.

There is a bill in congress designed, at least titularly, to put the government into at least ten business activities for antirecession purposes. It would reduce income taxes, increase unemployment benefits, raise the wage minimum and extend its scope, spread old-age assistance (at more cost to employers), arrange a big public works scheme, start another housing program, provide easier money for small business, extend farm price supports, with some increases, put Niagara River power in state hands, and dispense crop surpluses to unemployed.

There is little likelihood that this omnibus antirecession program will get even a fair measure of support in congress; but it presents a lesson that private enterprise must learn and apply. Private enterprise must keep busy—that, of course, is the only way to avoid or to beat competition in any field. It must not give anyone in government an opportunity to say that business is lagging and must be supplemented by a public works and otherwise politically boosting program.

If private enterprise allows government to become still further a competitor—and such an allowing is a prerequisite in that connection—it must expect that it will have a most difficult, if not impossible, task to get back in the running again. Nationalization of business in great or less part is waiting for an opportunity.

Figures Are Figured

It is a well known fact in everything that what you see depends largely on where you are looking. In many things, it is substantially influenced by what you are looking for. In both respects, there is a particular application of those conclusions in all areas of economic observation. Hence it is that the interpretation of stastical data is not a straight, one-lane process, as the pronouncing of diametrically opposed findings by two equally qualified experts, a common occurrence with relation to any number of aspects of the economic picture, makes plain almost every day in these times of prevalent predicting. So, it is not surprising to learn that the recent optimistic utterances of the Department of Labor respecting the lessening of unemployment claims were not in accordance with the facts. The reason, according to reports, was not a matter of looking in the wrong direction or for wished-for data, but came from the making of a clerical error in some quarter or other.

There are other reasons for statistical errors and wrong guessing. Foreign traders are complaining that the "economic sections of our diplomatic services have neither the funds nor the manpower to supply accurate, up-to-date information" on exports and imports. It is unfortunate, from their point of view at least, that adequate provision for the collection and publication of such data is not set up in the Department of Commerce, where it belongs. Here again is something to think about in the passing off to government of a job that business should do for itself. The reason, of course, is that business is not properly qualified, either in facilities or in one taken at full face value by far too many who are unable or unwilling to look at what they can see and interpret it on the basis of experience. That, of course, requires a bit of thinking for themselves, something that is progressively becoming a lost art. And so it is that big arguments go on and on over whether tax schemes should be revised so as to enable consumers to buy more goods or to enable producers to make more and on which end of the chain it is the more necessary that there be more jobs—as producers or as consumers. And one agency lacks cooperativeness to do a reliable job for itself.

"Figures don't lie; but liars can figure," said a realistic philospher of an earlier era. That axiom has more than a little application to many areas of statistical compilation. Once again, however, the errors of such figuring are not by any means all intentional. Ignorance has as big an influence as has carelessness, and both are more prevalent than dishonesty. The guessers know that, but they just must say something—and they do the best they can. It is unfortunate that their guesses point in one direction; another in another. Naturally both cannot see the same picture; so there is another conflict of findings apparently on the same matter, and nobody knows the answer. That, of course, is where government steps in and solves the whole problem—to its own satisfaction.

See what you can see and do what you can do. That is the only way to make the future what it should be as far as you are concerned. If everybody does likewise, it will be what everybody wants—and it is to be hoped that the progressives have a strong majority.

International Pharmacopeia

An international compendium of drug standards is desirable as a useful and helpful contributor to the promotion of the closer relations of the peoples of the world on which so largely depends their welfare in all respects. The title of the compendium is of little consequence. The contents of the compendium are important. But, the major aspect of such a development lies in what is done with the standards thus set up. The task to which the recently established committee of pharmaceutical experts will devote its attention—that of reviewing the monographs of the proposed international compendium—is important. It is of great moment to the drug industry of this country that such a review is being made. It is to be hoped, as it is greatly to be desired, that the coordination and correlation of the standards of existing national compendiums—whatever their title—will reach a high level of satisfaction to all concerned.

Then comes the real job—that of determining the international status of the standards and the establishing of a means of applying them. Their national status in any country must, of course, be individually determined. There is no reason to expect or to fear that the superseding of any existing national standards will be a matter of course. It is still fully possible, for example, to provide drugs of any national standard desired in the United States even though the United States Pharmacopeia and other national compendiums are the statutorily determined compilations of drug standards. It is to be expected that the official—and private—compendiums now in use in various countries will not be put out of business by the issuing of an international compendium; nor will any one of them be outlawed thereby to any extent.

It is desirable, however, that the internationally established drug standards be as little as possible in conflict with official national standards now existing in order that those who need drugs, and those who provide them, may be faced with the least possible confusion or even psychological cause for unsatisfactory experience because of a difference which may or may not be material.

Only a few days remain for the submitting of comments on what the international compendium of drug standards should provide. It is to be hoped that all who have had ideas in that direction have already submitted them by way of the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Those who have not yet done so should submit them now.

The drug industry, in all its divisions, has long been accustomed to taking an objective view with relation to all sorts of proposals having to do with some sort of control applicable to their activities. It has also pitched in and helped to work out satisfactory means of effecting what is sought—its activity in converting the Tugwell bill into a revision of the original pure drug law was an outstanding example of that. The industry will face some sort of problem in connection with the application of the drug standards set up by an international compendium. It is fortunate in having the National Drug Trade Conference and the National Pharmaceutical Council for the coordination and correlation of its various potentialities in that direction. It is in position to make the status of any international standards exactly what it should be—no more, and no less.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

and classification of insects, but also their control.

Today there are about 4,500 men and women professional entomologists, many of whom are employed by the federal, state and local governments. Others are employed in industry and in colleges and universities. They are combatting through research, quarantines and other control measures an estimated 10,000 kinds of insects that destroy food, or injure our health, or damaged our homes and possessions.

Man's war against bugs is far from won, but there are indications that we may be gaining.

Illegal Use of Rating Symbols

There have been indications of a growing misuse of the rating symbols and certifications reserved for defense and Atomic Energy Commission programs to obtain scarce materials and the Business and Defense Service Administration is putting persons guilty of such practices on notice that when caught they will be subject to criminal prosecution.

The procurement of a scarce material through the unauthorized use of a rating symbol is illegal under the defense production act. Charles F. Honeywell, administrator of BDSA, reveals that his enforcement staff is currently investigating four cases concerning illegal procurement of nickel, one of which involves more than 40,000 pounds of the scarce material.

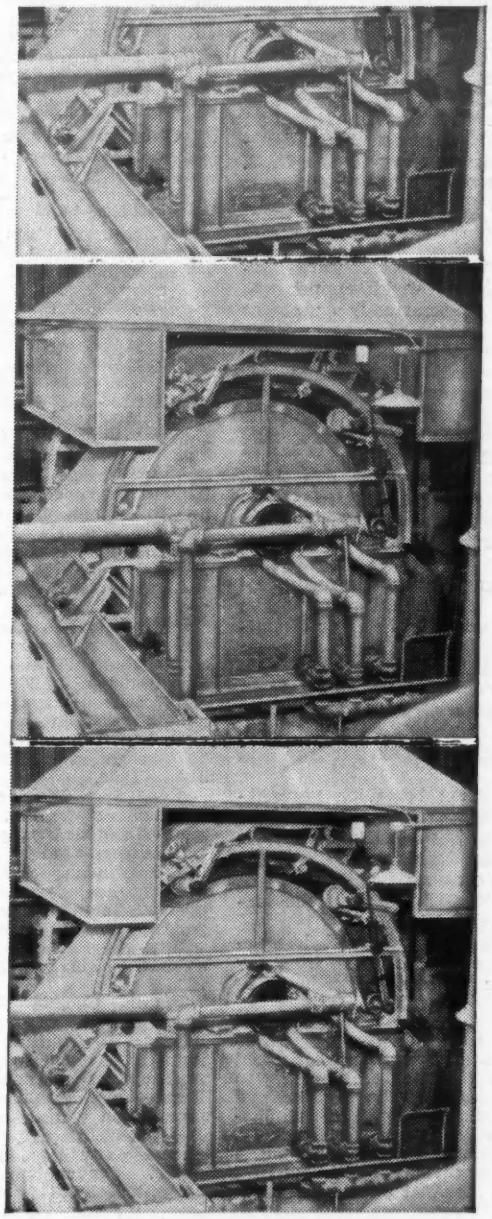
"We will do all in our power to protect the great majority of honest citizens from the very few who are violating the law for personal profit," he warns. "If our investigations develop facts indicating willful violations of the defense production act or the regulations of BDSA, the cases will be promptly referred to the Department of Justice with a recommendation for criminal prosecution."

Cancer: A Losing Battle

In spite of the millions of dollars being poured out annually by the government and private organizations into research on cancer, man appears to be fighting a losing battle in his efforts to halt the progress of this dread disease.

Writing in the *Public Health Reports* for April, a publication of the Public Health Service, Sidney J. Cutler and William M. Haenszel of the National Cancer Institute, predict a steady increase in the incidence of cancer over the next two decades unless better control is achieved. And the crux of better control is earlier diagnosis. Only half of the cancer cases discovered today are diagnosed while localized at the site of origin.

Last year cancer took an estimated 225,000 lives and recent trends indicate that in 1957 cancer will cause 326,000 deaths. The number of people affected by cancer will pass the million mark in 1975, with 1,008,000 cases under treatment, the authors predict. This is in contrast with 528,000 in 1940 and 711,000 last year. Under current conditions, thirty-two out of 100 newborn children may be expected to develop cancer at some time during their lives, they say.



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Heavy Chemicals

Price trend was slightly downward last week, the index recording 98.39, compared with 98.41 in the preceding period. A sharp advance in the price of mercury was neutralized by a decline in tin and the tin based chemicals. The shortage of mercury on spot is acute at present and prices were lifted substantially on moderate buying. Reports were current that Spanish and Italian production of mercury is temporarily sold on contract to the U. S. government for stockpiling. The violent fluctuations in Straits tin of late has discouraged buying interest and prices slanted downward on lack of support. Other non-ferrous metals were unchanged in price although copper was distinctly firm under steady consumer buying.

Some improvement in demand for chlorine was noted for seasonal water purification but supplies are still topping consumer requirements. Shipments of liquid caustic soda continued good with the April movement comparing favorably with March. Soda ash shipments also held up well. Seasonal demand for highway maintenance was reflected in increased sales of calcium chloride. Sales of copper sulfate for agriculture lagged although industrial demand was active. Caustic potash commanded some attention for chemical use while demand for potassium carbonate remained slow. There seemed to be an overflow of hydrochloric acid from byproduct sources. Sulfuric acid was in active demand from most consuming quarters but down for iron and steel.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 94.3 percent for the week ending April 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.6R in the preceding week and 93.6 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammoniacal Liquor—February production was down 26.7 percent compared with the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total showed 3,035,193 pounds, against 4,140,199 in January and 3,910,195 pounds in February, 1953. Sales during February amounted to 2,555,218 pounds, compared with 3,008,072 in January and 3,347,631 pounds in February last year. Stocks on February 28 were 1,825,817 pounds, compared with 1,156,125 on January 31 and 2,303,717 pounds on February 28, 1953.

Ammonium Chloride—White granular commanded attention for dry-battery use. Sales, while not extensive, have shown a fair aggregate. There is no scarcity of stocks and former prices have been fully sustained.

Calcium Chloride — Spring demand broadened last week and the market felt the impulse of renewed buying for highway maintenance. Weather conditions are a factor in sustaining this demand but producers feel confident of a steady seasonal movement for dust control.

Chlorine—Market conditions showed no material change last week. In some producing quarters it was stated that a slight gain in shipments could be noted but that the supply situation is a serious problem at present on account of the inability to store this chemical. Current demand is not broad enough to take care of production. Any improvement in demand that has taken place appears to be for water purification.

Copper Sulfate—After moderate sales for agricultural needs early in the month, demand from planters appears to have tapered off. Industrial shipments are holding up well while export demand has turned rather quiet. Prices have continued firm with stocks ample to meet requirements.

Fluorspar—Consumption in the fourth quarter declined to 132,738 short tons, a decrease of about 8 percent compared to usage reported in the third quarter. Most of this decline occurred at steel plants, although slightly reduced consumption also was reported at hydrofluoric acid plants, glass plants, primary aluminum plants and iron foundries. Consumption increased at enamel plants and at primary magnesium plants, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports in the last quarter at 385,509 tons were considerably less than those reported in the third quarter but exceeded domestic output by a relatively small margin. Receipts were reported from Canada, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Spain, United Kingdom and Tunisia.

Glauber's Salt—Consumer demand has averaged steady and has continued sufficiently broad to keep producers' inventories at a relatively low level. January output showed 13,800 tons, compared with a revised total of 13,769 in December and 18,363 tons in January last year. Stocks held at producing plants on January 31 were 4,420 tons. Preliminary figures give 1953 output at 204,159 tons, against 177,929 in 1952.

Manganese Dioxide — Department of Commerce states that exportation of manganese dioxide and peroxide from India will be permitted by established shippers in the calendar year 1954, the Indian Government has announced. The overall export allotment of manganese dioxide and peroxide was not stated, but each exporter will be given a quota equal to the amount shipped by him in 1952 or 1953, whichever is higher.

Potash, Caustic—No unusual activity last week. It was stated that moderate buying was noted for use in the chemical industry but sales were not of sizable dimensions. Some sales of potassium carbonate to glass plants was reported although the volume was considerably below that of the past. Prices for both were unchanged while stocks continued adequate. January production of caustic amounted to 5,845 tons of liquid containing 1,447 tons of solid, compared with 6,028 tons of liquid including 1,790 tons of solid in December and 7,233 tons of liquid containing 1,928 tons of solid in January, 1953. Stocks on January 31 this year were placed at 2,547 tons of liquid and 3,178 tons of solid. Production last year showed 85,809 tons of liquid including 20,851 tons of solid, against 71,434 tons of liquid, solid content not available.

Potassium Stannate—Priced lower on account of a decline in Straits tin. Producers named 68.6c. to 75.2c. per pound for spot shipment delivered east. Prices are based on tin at 95c. per pound.

Salt Cake—While kraft paper mills and other consumers have been receiving shipments regularly, it was stated that supplies have been kept down by smaller output of byproduct material. January production was down to 57,668 tons of crude commercial, compared with 59,099 in December and a revised total of 63,451 tons in January last year. Stocks on January 31 were 34,811 tons. Preliminary production figures for 1953 show 734,024 tons, against 662,373 in 1952.

Soda Ash—Shipments of both grades held steady last week with no important variation in the tonnage movement throughout the month. It was stated that any decline in shipments to the glass industry has been largely offset by the movement to paper mills where production is above a year ago.

Soda, Caustic—According to producers, shipments this month have not run far below production. Stocks of the dry forms have been kept relatively low by export demand. The movement of liquid was reported good with sales averaging a bit above March.

Sodium Phosphates—Tripoly continued the most active in this group. January production increased, the total showing 41,524 tons, compared with 39,728 in December and 37,973 tons in February last year. Stocks of producers' plants on January 31 were 7,377 tons. Production

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $10 per flask.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 1.1c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhy., 1.4c. per lb.
Chloride hydrous, crgs., 1.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 2¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
98.39	98.41	98.40	97.22

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 41 for their new locations.

(preliminary) last year amounted to 468,034 tons, against 370,790 in 1952. Acid pyro output in January was 797 tons, compared with 974 in the preceding month and 880 tons in January last year. Stocks on January 31 were 667 tons. Preliminary production for 1953 amounted to 12,579 tons, against 10,844 in 1952. Tetra basic production showed 7,484 tons in January, compared with 8,066 in the previous month and 8,806 tons in January last year. Stocks at the close of January amounted to 1,884 tons. Production in 1953 (preliminary) was 95,286 tons against 84,824 in 1952.

Sodium Stannate—Lower prices were named last week. Producers used a 95c. per pound for tin as the basing price, against 98c. in the preceding week. The market closed at 55.3c. to 60.7c. per pound for spot shipments, freight allowed east.

Sodium Sulfate—Market position remained steady with stocks of refined not excessive but meeting requirements without difficulty. January production of refined anhydrous was 19,287 tons, compared with 18,487 in the preceding month and 17,284 tons in January last year. Stocks on January 31 were 4,052 tons. Total production last year showed 219,937 tons, against 202,853 in 1952.

Tin Chemicals—Prices were lowered last week with the exception of tin oxide which had not been revised up to press time. The breakdown showed stannic chloride at 76.7c. to 77.7c. per pound, stannous chloride anhydrous 82.4c. to $1.092, hydrous crystals 85½c. to 89½c. and sulfate 94.1c. to 98.1c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Prices are based on tin at 95c. per pound.

Sulphur—Mine shipments of native sulphur during February were placed at 343,512 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. January shipments were 403,516 and in February last year 437,749 long tons were shipped. Recovered sulphur shipments showed 19,594 long tons in February, compared with 19,956 in the preceding month and 18,356 in February 1953. Apparent sales of native sulphur in February were 357,578 long tons against 401,155 in January and 422,779 long tons in February, 1953. Apparent sales of recovered sulphur were 19,594 in February, compared with 19,956 in the previous month and 15,206 long tons in February last year.

Acids

Nitric—Buying interest described as steady with demand running close to production. January output was placed at 161,134 tons, compared with 164,122 in the preceding month and 156,824 tons in January last year. Stocks on January 31 were 8,925 tons. Preliminary production last year amounted to 1,764,363 tons, against 1,639,014 in 1952.

Phosphoric—Sales continued to average satisfactory seasonal dimensions without affecting the favorable supply position. Production in January amounted to 233,063 tons including 115,976 tons made from phosphorus and 117,087 made from phosphate rock. December output was revised to 196,946 tons and in January last year 207,747 tons were produced. Stocks on January 31 were 27,894 tons. Preliminary production figures place output last year at 2,486,439 tons, compared with 2,061,099 tons in 1952.

Sulfuric — While demand from the iron and steel industry remains down for this acid, shipments to various other consuming industries is described as good. The supply is long at present and buyers are not finding stocks a problem.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum production in February totaled 110,483 short tons, a decrease of about 5 percent compared with 116,247 tons reported in January, according to the Bureau of Mines. Despite a decrease in total output of 5,674 tons, the daily rate of production increased about 196 tons. This increased daily rate was partially attributable to new reduction plant at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, operating for the first time. Final annual production for 1953 as reported to the Bureau was 1,252,013 short tons.

Chromium—Despite bad weather conditions which impeded the production of chromite (chromium ore) during January, the total production for the month (11,411 tons) as measured by shipments from mines and mills in California, Montana and Oregon, was more than half the output for all of 1952 and about one-fifth the output for 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper—Demand continued active over the past week with the market firm. Electrolytic was priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis. April sales to date are close to 80,000 tons and May sales have exceeded 10,000 tons.

Lead—Buying interest appeared more spotty last week with carlot sales scattered and mostly for prompt shipment. The trade seemed disappointed on news from Washington that no specific remedy had been offered favoring the industry by the lead and zinc tariff study.

Mercury—Priced higher at $230 to $235 per flask for spot material which are new highs and the highest since October 1951 when sales were made at $220. The chief propelling influence was the acute scarcity of spot stocks. Reports were current that foreign production is under contract to the U. S. government and that arrivals are for the national stockpile and not for commercial use.

Tin—Priced lower in a quiet market. The erratic fluctuations in the market of late have made consumers cautious and there was a disposition to leave the situation alone temporarily pending further developments in London and Singapore. Straits tin was quoted at 95c. per pound on spot in the late trading.

Zinc—Demand remained fairly active with an absence of new developments except the report from the lead and zinc study at Washington. Many members of the trade were attending the industry's annual meeting at St. Louis. Prime western was unchanged at 10¼c. per pound East St. Louis and 10¾c. delivered New York.

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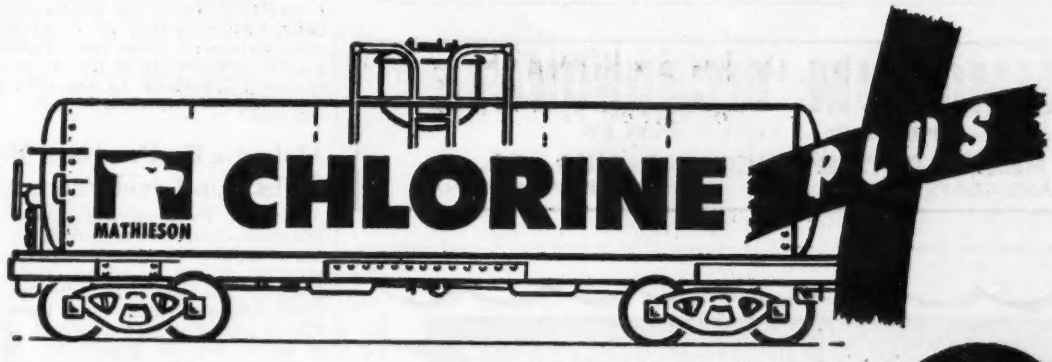

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Oil Production Difficulties Cited for Offshore Reserves

The concept which pictures America's offshore oil reserves as a bonanza just waiting to be produced has been rejected by T. S. Petersen, president, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco. Speaking before the annual meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists recently, Mr. Peterson told this assembly: "It is time that the public, and all of us in the oil industry, were made aware of the realities of offshore oil operations. I think it is high time that the risks and expenses involved in such operations were measured against the recovery of crude oil which must be obtained if the investments we make there are to be money well-spent."

As examples of the costs involved, Mr. Petersen cited the $32,000,000 paid Texas last December for five-year leases on a number of parcels in the Gulf of Mexico; outlays of "at least $300,000" for a drilling platform; $1,000,000 for a drilling tender; and operating costs far above those experienced on land.

Balanced against increased costs of operation, Mr. Petersen pointed out, must be incentives to risk huge amounts of capital in uncertain exploratory ventures, incentives which must exist if the offshore areas are to be developed to their greatest potential. Foremost among these, Mr. Petersen stated, is the matter of an adequate price structure for crude oil. It is also necessary that the industry be granted continuance of the exploration incentive represented by the 27½ percent depletion tax provision, he said.

Alabama By-Products Makes Eight Top-Level Promotions

Alabama By-Products Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., has named F. G. Koenig, jr., executive vice-president. At a recent meeting of the board of directors, the company also made the following promotions:—Vice-president and treasurer, J. Elbert Johnson; vice-president in charge of sales, Roy H. Norris, jr., and vice-president in charge of by-products operations, Homer Carder.

Also, vice-president in charge of mining operations, Henry J. Hager; controller, William C. Jones; assistant secretary, Clyde H. Porter, and sales manager, W. H. Bailey. The other officers of the corporation were re-elected.

Oakite Products Assigns 11 Service Representatives

Oakite Products, Inc., New York, has named the following technical service representatives to serve in the areas noted:—Richard J. Price, Portland, Ore.; Malcolm N. Gray, Lincoln, Neb.; John N. Lee, Miami, Fla.; Gale R. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio; Kenneth L. Oliver, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Thomas D. Ellsworth, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. O. Mundale, Asheville, N.C.; Haskell Wilder, La Crosse, Wis.; Lloyd W. Kagley, Knoxville, Tenn.; William D. Hudson, Topeka, Kan., and Henry W. Deiter, Youngstown, Ohio.

Pitts. Plate Names McKinley

Robert W. McKinley has been appointed technical representative for the product development department of the glass division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Prior to his appointment, Mr. McKinley was a product development engineer for six years with the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation. In his new position Mr. McKinley will conduct technical development work in the field of glazing. He will make his headquarters at Pittsburgh Plate's general offices in Pittsburgh.

Operations Research Course Offered By Case Institute Engineering Dept.

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced plans for a short course on operations research to be held on the campus June 7 through June 18. The course will be sponsored by the operations research group of the department of engineering administration and aims at providing an intensive training program in operations research with emphasis on applications to business and industry. Registration for the course is limited. Research experience and sufficient knowledge of mathematics to understand mathematical symbolism is required of registrants.

Equipment Clearing House Moves

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Int'l Minerals Forms Feed Ingredients Sales Department

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has announced the formation of a feed ingredients sales department within its phosphate chemicals division and has made two top appointments in that department. The former feed phosphates department will be incorporated in the new department, but responsibilities and activities of the new department have been considerably increased because of the addition of new products.

Gladwin A. Reed, formerly sales manager of the feed phosphates department, has been made manager of sales development and will have full responsibility for sales planning, advertising and the preparation of promotional programs in support of direct selling efforts of field personnel. John K. Westberg has been made manager of field sales and has been charged with the administration of all field selling activities.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 29*

Yellow benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls lb 2.15 —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala. Fla. Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c. nigher); Miss. N C., S. C., Penna. Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb 4.17 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.... lb. .25 - —
basic dlvd lb .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bis lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l dlvd E lb .202 —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs. c.l. works lb .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd. dms lb .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .13½- .13¾
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .14¾
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10¼- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .39 - —
powd. dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb 26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works... lb. .12 - .13
Stearate tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
36% Zn. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran dms lb 26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l. bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l lb 26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb .52 - —

Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, lc. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 —
Hydride cns. works lb 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate dms. ex whse lb 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½- —

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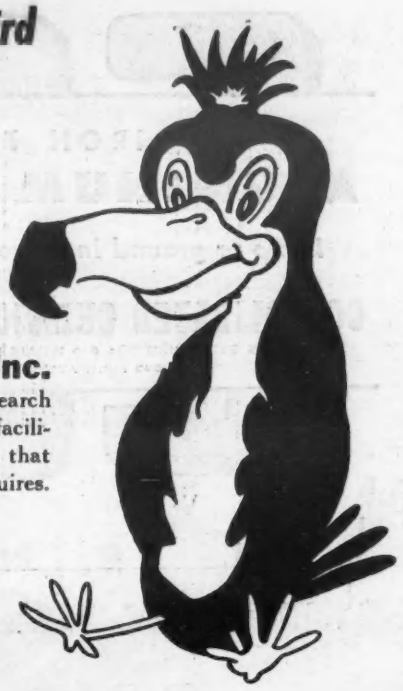

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FOA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

The Foreign Operations Administration last week allotted $1,650,000 to Germany for the procurement of chemicals and preparations from the United States and Canada. The contracting period extends through August 31 and the date of delivery until April 30, 1955. Details of the procurement were continued in purchase authorization No. 09-390-00-4209.

FOA also authorized the procurement of $50,000 of agricultural fumigants by Turkey from United States sources; Germany was authorized to purchase $500,000 of crude and refined tall oil and rosins from the United States; Indo-China was allotted $57,000 to purchase chemicals and chemical preparations, and Korea was allotted $352,000 to purchase chemicals and chemical preparations, $60,000 for purchase of crude derris root and $12,000 for purchase of copper sulfate.

AEC Awards 36 Contracts

Awards of thirty-six unclassified physical research contracts with universities, private research institutions and industrial laboratories have been announced by the Atomic Energy Commission. Six are new contracts, and the remainder are renewals. The contracts, which generally were for a term of one year, were let as part of the AEC's continuing policy of utilizing private research laboratories in conducting research related to atomic energy.

Sun Tube Names Pflug

William W. Pflug, general sales manager of Sun Tube Corporation, Hillside, N. J., has been elected vice-president in charge of sales. After associations with National Carbon Company, United States Rubber Company, and Illinois Zinc Company, Mr. Pflug joined Sun Tube in 1933 as sales manager of its shell division. He was later made general sales manager.

Carbide Organic Acid Properties, Specifications Described in Booklet

A booklet entitled "Organic Acids" has been published by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The booklet discusses in detail the eight organic acids that are sold in commercial quantities by the company, which include acetic, butyric, 2-ethylbutyric, caproic, 2-ethylhexoic, crotonic, sorbic, and succinic acids. It tells of their industrial uses, and gives their physical properties, specifications, shipping data, and constant boiling mixtures. A feature of the booklet is a section devoted to the specifications and test methods used by Carbide for its organic acids. Copies are available from Carbide at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

California Standard Oil Makes Powell Unit Mgr.

Fred Powell has been appointed assistant general manager of Standard Oil Company of California's manufacturing department, with responsibility for co-ordinating chemical manufacturing activities. Mr. Powell, who joined the company in 1925, previously headed the subsidiary, California Research & Development Company, which has been dissolved following completion of its assignments for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Promat Division Appoints Olbur

Promat Division of Poor & Co., Waukegon, Ill., has named George J. Oldbur director of purchasing and inventory control. Mr. Olbur previously was associated with Nox-Rust Chemical Corporation, Chicago, where he served as assistant to the director of purchases.

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Sun Chemical Vice-Pres.

E. R. Friese, director of manufacturing for Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has been named vice-president of the company. Mr. Friese joined Sun Chemical in one of its production departments in 1936.

Rubber Chemistry Award Of ACS Going to Whitby

Dr. George Stafford Whitby, director of rubber research in the University of Akron, is the winner of the 1954 Charles Goodyear Medal—the highest honor in rubber chemistry. The medal will be presented to Dr. Whitby in September at the 126th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York.

The Goodyear Award is conferred annually by the society's division of rubber chemistry to stimulate interest in fundamental research in rubber and to honor those who have performed outstanding service to rubber science. Dr. Whitby is credited with introducing factory technics for handling and coagulating rubber latex that were later adopted generally for the preparation of a uniform product. He is also said to be the first to secure data on the variations from tree to tree in the yield of rubber.

Stanolind Names Seven In New Chemical Section

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., has made seven appointments in its new chemical operations section. The men named are:—Paul R. Schultz, manager of chemical plants; Larry L. Smith, superintendent of chemical plants; Gilbert F. Moore, operating superintendent of chemical plants; Duane W. Farnham, synthesis plant superintendent; Fred W. Diwoky, chemical plant superintendent; J. Donaven Wells, chief mechanical engineer of chemical plants, and Joseph C. Weaver, jr., technical supervisor of chemical plants.

The appointees will be actively in charge of Stanolind's Brownsville, Tex., operations, involving the former Carthage Hydrocol gas synthesis plant, Stanolind's chemical plant, and the storage terminal formerly operated by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation. Mr. Schultz will be located in Tulsa, while the others will be located in Brownsville.

AEC Transfers 18 Patents For Royalty-Free Licensing

Descriptions of eighteen patents owned by the government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents. The commission will grant nonexclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 658.

Applicants for licenses should apply to the chief of the patent branch, office of the general counsel, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

Trade Briefs

Continental Can Company, New York, has named Thomas R. Metzger sales manager of general line, non-food products containers in the central metals division.

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has appointed Edward C. Waterman chief engineer for its marketing operations division, succeeding E. J. Timmons, who has retired.

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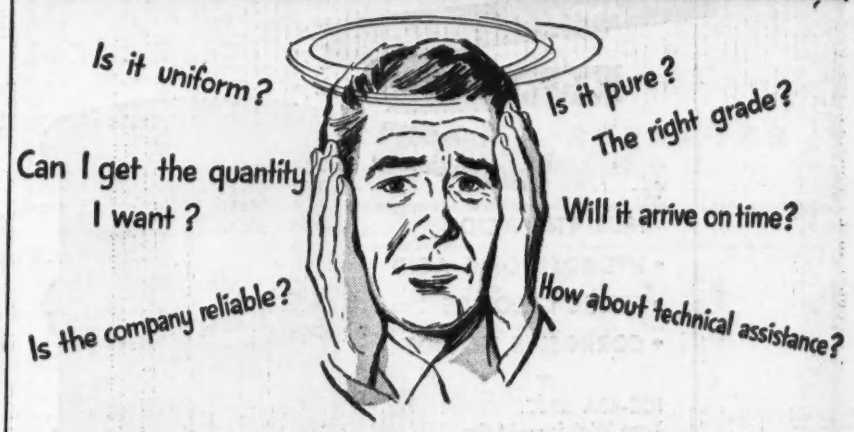
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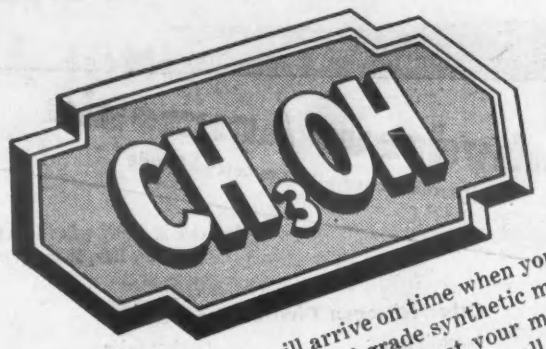

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Research Corporation Starts Grants Program in Germany

Eleven grants totaling about $30,000 have been made by Research Corporation, New York, to inaugurate a west German grants program. The grants were made to colleges and scientific institutions for studies by scientists on their staffs.

The west German program, which supports fundamental research in physics, chemistry and nutrition, will be financed from royalties collected in Germany on American patents for the manufacture of vitamin B_1. The patents were assigned to Research Corporation in 1935 by the inventors, Dr. Robert R. Williams, Robert E. Waterman and their associates. Royalties earned in the postwar period plus those to be collected during the remaining life of the B_1 patents are expected to be sufficient for a five-to-ten-year program of the present scope.

Carbide & Carbon Forms Southwestern Sales Division

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced the formation of a southwestern sales division, which will include Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. F. J. Rauscher, who was district sales manager of the St. Louis, Mo., sales office, has been appointed division sales manager of the new division. His headquarters will be in St. Louis.

The company also announced the appointments of the following to district sales managers' posts:—H. L. Harwell, St. Louis; J. W. Ross, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. R. Hulten, Philadelphia, and J. F. Luther, Albany, N. Y.

Monsanto Names Smith To Sales Training Post

Andrew L. Smith has been named sales training manager for the inorganic and organic chemicals divisions of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Smith previously had been manager of acids and silicate sales for the inorganic chemicals division. G. W. Buhrman, who had been manager of heavy chemical and special products sales for the division, becomes manager of the acids and silicates group, while A. B. MacMillan has been named administrator of heavy chemical and special products sales.

Enjay Develops Anti-Oxidant

Enjay Company, Inc., New York, has developed an anti-oxidant that will reportedly prevent rancidity in fats and shortening and will act as a preservative of rubber and plastic parts of food processing and packaging machinery. The product will be marketed under the names "Paranox 441" and "Deenax." Offering of the material for use in the food industry follows extensive toxicity tests.

Metal Cans Shipments: February

Total February shipments of metal cans were 2 percent below shipments during January, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In February metal cans shipments amounted to 260,053 short tons, compared with December's figure of 264,708 short tons and a figure of 252,357 short tons in February, 1953.

American Hard Rubber Co. Merges Units, Names Reed

American Hard Rubber Company, New York, has merged its chemical equipment and plastics divisions into one, and has placed George H. Reed, formerly manager of the plastics division, in charge of the combined operations. Products of the new division include eight different types of hard rubber and plastic pipe and fittings.

Mr. Reed joined the company in 1934, and was transferred to the plastics division in 1947.

Mutual Moves in New York

Mutual Chemical Company of America has moved to new offices at 99 Park avenue, New York. The new telephone number is MUrray Hill 2-3590.

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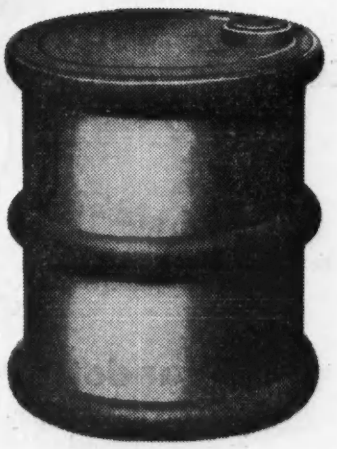

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend turned downward last week for the first time this month. The index recorded 112.76, compared with 112.92 in the preceding period. A decline in the price of thalium sulfate was responsible for the downward slant. This rodent control chemical has been placed in a more favorable competitive position. Advances were registered in dried blood at Chicago and in tankage both here and in the midwest. The strong demand for stockfeed use was fully sustained in the west where the higher prices for soybean meal and other vegetable oil meals has shifted demand to the packing-house byproducts. Steamed bone meal was exceedingly firm. Production of castor pomace has been temporarily sold out. No easement in the supply of menhaden meal is expected until new production reaches the market next month.

Sustained demand is holding ammonium nitrate in a relatively tight position. Ammonium sulfate is finding a fair outlet without unusual pressure on production. Shipments of potassium muriate have held up well so far this month but will likely taper off in May. There is no scarcity of normal superphosphate and the carry-over may exceed seasonal expectations Strong demand has prevented any backup of triple super. Desire to move mixed fertilizer is reflected in flexible prices in many sections of the country.

Ammonium Sulfate—February production of coke-oven sulfate was placed at 133,869,544 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. January output showed 150,298,283 pounds and in February last year 146,652,925 pounds were made. Sales during February amounted to 169,099,836 pounds, compared with 141,125,785 in the preceding month and 155,608,158 pounds in February last year. Stocks on February 28 were 281,513,198 pounds, against 318,099,510 on January 31 and 89,910,085 pounds on February 28, 1953. At presenlt, production of both grades is well sold ahead. Withdrawals are fair but demand is not urgent and there appears to be no serious shortage in sight.

Bone Meal—Domestic steamed maintained a firm position under a strong demand for stockfeed use. Prompt shipments were priced at $60 to $62 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace—Sold out position of producers has cleaned up spot offerings temporarily. Last sales were at $27 per ton, bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Priced higher at Chicago where midwest has been a steady buyer for stockfeed use. It was stated that the increased prices for soybean meal and other vegetable oil meals have been instrumental in stimulating the demand for dried blood. At the close of the week, sellers named $8.25 per unit of ammonia New York and $9 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—February production of fish meal and scrap by firms which normally account for about 90 percent of the total output, amounted to 1,712 tons compared with 1,570 tons for the same period in 1953. This represents an increase of 142 tons or 9 percent compared with February, 1953. There was no production of menhaden meal during the month. Imports of fish meal during January, 1954 amounted to 6,998 tons compared with 8,634 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year, the Department of the Interior states. Menhaden at present continues in definitely short sappy. According to trade reports, producers have disposed of their stocks and supplies are now in the hands of dealers.

Hoof Meal—Held steady at the late advance with offerings limited. Sales were reported at $7.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Lime—Sales for agricultural use in January were placed at 15,059 tons by the Bureau of Mines. Of this total 6,075 tons were quicklime and 8,984 tons were hydrated lime. The December total was 13,008 tons and in January last year 11,191 tons were sold. Total sales last year amounted to 268,930 tons, compared with 249,161 in 1952.

Phosphate Rock — Market position steady with domestic and foreign shipments holding the market in a fair state of balance. The overflow of Florida rock noted earlier in the year appears to have been liquidated.

Potassium Muriate — Contract withdrawals have been well sustained so far this month with box car facilities adequate to handle the movement. A seasonal slowdown is expected in May when some producers may adopt the former spot selling period. January production of K_2O was placed at 155,850 tons by the American Potash Institute. December output amounted to 126,151 tons and in January last year 139,110 tons were produced.

Sodium Nitrate—Market steady, with demand showing expansion and shipments involving satisfactory seasonal dimensions. Supplies adequate to meet current needs.

Superphosphate—No shortage of normal expected this season. Some producers seem to be in better shape than others, and according to trade reports, there may be a larger carry-over this year than generally expected. Triple continued tight and may remain short for the balance of the season.

Tankage—Priced higher at $8 per unit of ammonia, New York, and $9 at Chicago. Strong stockfeed demand was sufficient to lift prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c., New York, 50c. Chicago per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

Thalium sulphate, $2.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
112.76	112.92	112.06	111.99

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles—Interest was steady throughout the week with only a slight decrease noted since beginning of the month. The organic market remained firm as interest in futures followed seasonal production. Supplies of domestic tuna meal continued tight with fishing receipts poor. Phosphate tonnage was down from the previous year and a recent allocation increase of Canadian ammonium phosphate (11/48 grade) was readily absorbed in the market. First arrivals of triple superphosphate from the new Utah plant were reported although production from this source is expected to be light for several months. Nitrates and sulfates remained tight and decreased production from a local ammonium sulfate producer has further affected the supply position of this material.

Pesticides

The government has re-entered the market for 3,200 tons of 75 percent wettable DDT powder for shipment June 1. Most of this material is for India. The rather persistent buying for export since the turn of the year has strengthened the supply position. Sales of DDT have also been made for domestic account at full prices to the fruit areas, but the cotton planters have not shown much attention to date. Sales of 3-5-40 have been limited to the Rio Grande Valley at prices ranging from 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, and ½c. lower without sulphur. BHC has sold at full prices to the north and northwestern sections. Parathion sales have increased for needs in Florida and California, and prices are firm at $1.62 to $1.64 a pound, works, with stocks ample. Malathion is moving at $1.05 per pound, works. This insecticide has been very effective for fly control and various other home uses. Prices for 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T held steady, with demand strong from the midwest and northwest parts of the country. Thalium sulfate prices have been reduced to $8 to $13 per pound, delivered, which places the market in an improved competitive position.

Reports from Florence County, South Carolina, state that a total of 1,936 live boll weevils were found per acre in spring of 1954 compared with 5,932 in 1953 and a 17-year average of 2,929. The percent survival was 4.7 compared with 94.8 in 1953. Only in three other years, 1951-52, 1950-51 and 1945-46 has survival been lower in the 11year period that survival records have been made, the Department of Agriculture states.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: February**

	Equivalent tons February 1954	February 1953	July-Feb. 1953-54
N. Carolina	279,000	254,000	650,000
S. Carolina	226,000	192,000	506,000
Georgia	104,000	144,000	418,000
Florida	144,000	175,000	824,000
Alabama	136,000	146,000	328,000
Tennessee	17,000	33,000	141,000
Arkansas	57,000	25,000	125,000
Louisiana	48,000	26,000	140,000
Texas	77,000	63,000	292,000
Oklahoma	21,000	16,000	98,000
Total	1,111,000	1,077,000	3,522,000

*Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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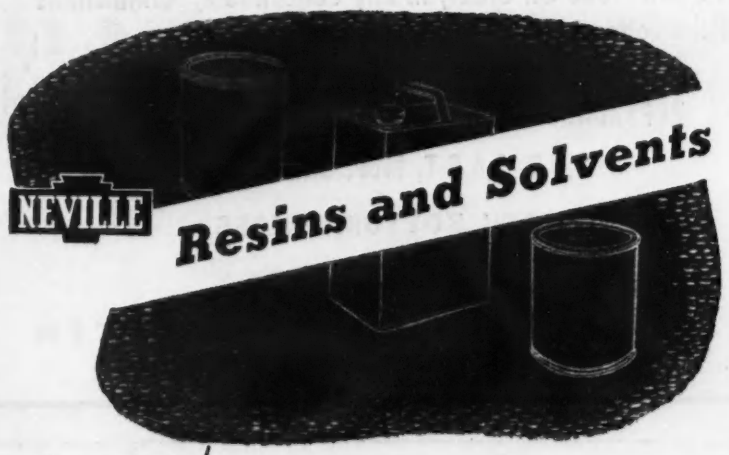

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices of toluol and xylol were reduced 1c. per gallon at two shipping points, Philadelphia and Bayonne, N.J., effective the first of last week. This brought the price for these materials to 34c. per gallon. Other quotations for both materials were unchanged. Supplies of toluol and xylol were easily adequate for consumers' needs; the week's price changes were seen as an adjustment of the current good supply levels. Prices for other petroleum derivatives held steady.

Demand was found to be picking up for a number of products. Among these were higher aromatics, which have experienced quite a good upswing in some quarters. Some makers stated that March was one of the best of recent months. Mineral spirits and VM&P naphtha were benefitting from consumption brought about by the spring painting season. As dealers moved shelf goods, ordering by paint manufacturers was expected to pick up to a greater extent. The overall decline in demand for solvents during the first quarter of the year appeared to have hit smaller consumers harder than it had the larger ones, according to some manufacturers who stated that their less-than-carlot shipments had fallen off more than their carlot shipments.

Prices for butane and propane remained steady as posted, but from some directions summer discount rates were put into effect in April instead of in May, a month earlier then usual. Movements of both materials was slowed because of the end of winter heating needs, but was no slower than was considered normal for the month. Refined waxes continued in snug supply. Production and demand were fairly well balanced, so that manufacturers reported that they were not currently building up inventories. Petroleum sulfonates moved in good volume, and were unchanged in price.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Toluol, petroleum, Bayonne, N. J., 1c. per gal.
Philadelphia, 1c. per gal.
Xylol, petroleum, Bayonne, N. J., 1c. per gal.
Philadelphia, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
105.14	105.20	105.20	104.50

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha — Sales of material were fairly steady over the past week, and consumers were able to get shipments of whatever size they required. The trend of sales for this material usually has been seen to go up during the summer, and this was expected to develop as it has previously. The wearing of lighter clothing has been the factor increasing business to the extent that consumers of the material ordered noticeably larger amounts.

Mineral Spirits—The manufacturers were able to supply consumers with shipments on schedule. Some increase in demand was noted over the week, but a considerably larger pickup was expected to develop over the coming weeks, when paint dealers replenished their stocks. The months of April and May were expected to be very active ones for the home painting industry, and this would have a big effect on the consumption of mineral spirits, both of the regular and specially refined, or "odorless," variety.

Rubber Solvent—Material was available on the market in ample amounts to fill current demands, it was stated in the trade. There has been little pickup in demand, and consumers remained in a position to obtain shipments on schedule. There has been no movement toward changing price schedules.

Toluol—Price reductions of 1c. per gallon were effected last week for material at two shipping points, Philadelphia and Bayonne, N. J., bringing the price down to 34c. per gallon. The cause of the price movement in this material was the abundance of supplies that has built up during the past months to the point where weakening of quotations was inevitable. With government buying for nitration and for aviation gasoline sharply reduced, the amount of material needed to fill industrial requirements has not been great enough to prevent stocks from piling up. This backup of material was reported behind the current lower quotations.

VM&P Naphtha—This material was one of the products that has been moving somewhat better recently. Manufacturers found demand picking up, and while it was not of sufficient volume to put material in a tight position, it was sufficient to absorb a good part of curernt production. As dealers moved shelf goods, a further demand from paint manufacturers was looked for.

Xylol—A price cut of 1c. per gallon was effected for material at two shipping points, Philadelphia and Bayonne, N. J. This reduction brought the price down to 34c. per gallon at these two points. Recent slowness in the movement of this material was reported as the cause of the price change. Supplies have been more than ample to fill all consumer needs over recent weeks, producing a situation where a lowering in prices was the direct outcome. The makers were able to ship from stocks without delay and were at the same time building up inventories. The price cuts were, therefore, expected to move material at least a bit faster than it has been going recently.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 10 totaled 269,236,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 268,547,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 689,000 barrels comprising an increase of 420,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 269,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Summer discounts for sales of propane and butane were put into effect by some suppliers in April this year instead of in May, the usual month. Contract prices remained unchanged at 3c. per gallon, on a group three basis, and were expected to continue to hold. The market appeared somewhat on the weak side, although not unusually so for the season. Producers were not filling underground storage facilities as yet, but were reported still filling consumers storage tanks, and would do so as long as possible. Product was amply available to do so without difficulty.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Supplies were reported tight. Although consumers were able to find material to fill their needs, they found the market far from oversupplied. Cutbacks in lubricating oil output were responsible for holding wax output down to the point where supplies were not in excess of consumers' demands. Manufacturers over the past week saw no movement to change prices.

Paraffin—Users were able to fill their requirements, but found little excess material on the market at a time when manufacturers were shipping their product without building up inventories. Prices were firm at established levels. The past week was reported to have seen a slight expanding of demand, and a continued pickup was expected.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Solvents and diluents remained in good supply to meet the present and moderate rate of demand. Listings were firm with no changes expected in the near future. Demand for butane was well maintained with limited supplies still reported on the local market; postings were firm and unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane continued in ample supply with inquiry moderate; postings unchanged at 5.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

High melting point paraffin waxes witnessed steady call over the week with no particular surplus reported for any grade. Quotations were firm and unchanged from previous listings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD Shifts Some Market Reports

OPD's establishment of an industrial organic chemicals market has necessitated the shifting of reports on more than 350 chemicals to new markets. The transplanted chemicals are listed below under their previous market headings, with code letters in parentheses indicating their current locations. Following are the markets represented by the code letters:—

Agricultural Chemicals ..... (AC)
Coal Chemicals ..... (CC)
Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals ..... (D)
Essential Oils Aromatics, Flavorings ..... (EO)
Heavy Chemicals ..... (HC)
Industrial Organic Chemicals ..... (IOC)
Oils, Fats and Waxes ..... (OFW)
Petroleum Derivatives ..... (P)
Protective Coatings Materials ..... (PC)
Textile and Leather Chemicals ..... (TC)

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Aconite root (D)
Alethris root (D)
Aloes (D)
Angelica root (D)
Anise seed (EO)
Areca nuts (D)
Arnica flowers (D)
Asafoetida gum (D)
Balm of Gilead (D)
Barberry root bark (D)
Belladonna leaves (D)
Belladonna root (D)
Blackberry root bark (D)
Black haw root bark (D)
Black haw tree bark (D)
Blood root (D)
Buchu leaves (D)
Cantharides (D)
Caraway seed (EO)
Cardamom seed (EO)
Cascara bark (D)
Cassia (EO)
Catnip leaves (D)
Celery seed (EO)
Chamomile flowers (D)
Cinchona bark (D)
Cinnamon (EO)
Cloves (EO)
Cocillana bark (D)
Cohosh root, black (D)
Cohosh root, blue (D)
Colchicum root (D)
Colchicum seed (D)
Colombo root (D)
Copaiba balsam (D)
Coriander seed (EO)
Cramp bark (D)
Cubeb berries (D)
Cumin seed (EO)
Dandelion root (D)
Deertongue leaves (EO)
Digitalis leaves (D)
Dill seed (EO)
Echinacea root (D)
Elder flowers (D)
Elm bark (D)
Ergot (D)
Euphorbia herb (D)
Fennel seed (EO)
Fenugreek seed (D)
Fir balsam (D)
Fringe tree root bark (D)
Gelseminum root (D)
Gentian root (D)
Ginger (EO)
Goldenseal root (D)
Grindelia herb (D)
Gum, acacia (D)
Gum, benzoin (D)
Gum, karaya (D)
Gum, locust bean (D)
Gum, myrrh (D)
Gum, olibanum (D)
Gum, tragacanth (D)
Hawthorne berries (D)
Hellebore root (D)
Helonias root (D)
Henbane leaves (D)
Horehound herb (D)
Ipecac root (D)
Irish moss (D)
Jalap root (D)
Juniper berries (D)
Kola nuts (D)
Lady slipper root (D)
Larkspur seed (D)
Lavender flowers (EO)
Licorice root (D)
Linden flowers (D)
Lobelia herb (D)
Lycopodium (D)
Mace (EO)
Mandrake root (D)
Mustard seed (EO)
Niger seed (EO)
Nutmeg (EO)
Nux vomica (D)
Orange peel, bitter (D)
Orange peel, sweet (D)
Papain (EO)
Paprika (EO)
Passionflower herb (D)
Pepper, black (EO)
Pepper, red (EO)
Pepper, white (EO)
Peppermint leaves (D)
Peru balsam (D)
Pimento (EO)
Pink root (D)
Pleurisy root (D)
Poke root (D)
Poppy seed (EO)
Psyllium seed (D)
Pumpkin seed (D)
Quassia chips (D)
Quince seed (D)
Rhubarb root (D)
Sarsaparilla root (D)
Sassafras bark (EO)
Senega root (D)
Senna leaves (D)
Serpentaria root (D)
Sesame seed (EO)
Soap bark (D)
Spearmint leaves (D)
St. Johns bread (D)
Stavesacre seed (D)
Stramonium leaves (D)
Strophanthus seed (D)
Thyme leaves (D)
Tolu balsam (D)
Tonka beans (EO)
Uva ursi leaves (D)
Valerian root (D)
Vanilla beans (EO)
Wahoo root bark (D)
White pine bark, rossed (D)
Wild cherry bark (D)
Witch hazel bark (D)
Witch hazel leaves (D)
Wormseed (D)
Yerba santa leaves (D)

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde (IOC)
Acetone (IOC)
Acetonitrile (IOC)
Acid, adipic (IOC)
Acid, benzoic (IOC)
Acid, boric (HC)
Acid, butyric (IOC)
Acid, crotonic (IOC)
Acid, cyanoacetic (IOC)
Acid, diglycolic (IOC)
Acid, ethylhexoic (IOC)
Acid, gallic, tech. (IOC)
Acid, gluconic (IOC)
Acid, methacrylic (IOC)
Acid, picric NF (CC)
Acid, propionic (IOC)
Acid, sebacic (IOC)
Acid, sulfanilic (IOC)
Acid, tannic, tech. (IOC)
Acrolein (IOC)
Alcohol, allyl (IOC)
Alcohol, amyl (IOC)
Alcohol, butyl (IOC)
Alcohol, capryl (IOC)
Alcohol, denatured (IOC)
Alcohol, diacetone (IOC)
Alcohol, ethyl (IOC)
Alcohol, ethylbutyl (IOC)
Alcohol, ethylhexyl (IOC)
Alcohol, furfuryl (IOC)
Alcohol, isobutyl (IOC)
Alcohol, isooctyl (IOC)
Alcohol, isopropyl (IOC)
Alcohol, propyl (IOC)
Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl (IOC)
Aldol (IOC)
Allyl bromide (IOC)
Allyl chloride (IOC)
Aminoethyl ethanolamine (IOC)
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (IOC)
Ammonium biborate (HC)
Ammonium pentaborate (HC)
Amyl acetate (IOC)
Borax (HC)
Boron trifluoride (HC)
Bromine (HC)
Butadiene (IOC)
Butraldehyde (IOC)
Butyl acetate (IOC)
Butyl chloride (IOC)
Butyl ether (IOC)
Butyl lactate (IOC)
Butyl methacrylate (IOC)
Capsicum oleoresin (EO)
Carbon tetrachloride (IOC)
Castor beans (OFW)
Chloral, tech. (IOC)
Chloroform (IOC)
CMC (IOC)
Cocoa butter (OFW)
Corn syrup (IOC)
Crotonaldehyde (IOC)
1-Decanol (IOC)
Dibutylamine (IOC)
Dichloroethyl ether (IOC)
Dichloropentanes (IOC)
Diethanolamine (IOC)
Diethyl carbonate (IOC)
Diethylethanolamine (IOC)
Diethyl maleate (IOC)
Diethyl oxalate (IOC)
Diethyl sulfate (IOC)
Diethylamine (IOC)
Diethylene glycol (IOC)
Diethylenetriamine (IOC)
Di-isobutyl ketone (IOC)
Di-isobutylene (IOC)
Di-isopropylamine (IOC)
Dimethyl chloroacetal (IOC)
Dimethyl ethanolamine (IOC)
Dimethyl formamide (IOC)
Dimethyl sulfate (IOC)
Dimethylamine (IOC)
Dioxane (IOC)
Dipentaerythritol (IOC)
Dipropylene glycol (IOC)
Epichlorohydrin (IOC)
Ethyl acetate (IOC)
Ethyl acetoacetate (IOC)
Ethyl acrylate (IOC)
Ethyl bromide (IOC)
Ethyl butyl ketone (IOC)
Ethyl chloride (IOC)
Ethylethanolamines, mixed (IOC)
Ethyl ether, solvent (IOC)
Ethyl iodide (IOC)
Ethyl methacrylate (IOC)
Ethyl silicate (IOC)
Ethylene dichloride (IOC)
Ethylene glycol (IOC)
Ethylene oxide (IOC)
Ethylenediamine (IOC)
Formaldehyde (IOC)
Furfural (IOC)
Fusel oil (IOC)
Ginger oleoresin (EO)
Glycerine (IOC)
Glycoxal (IOC)
Gum, cellulose (IOC)
Hexamethylenetetramine (IOC)
1-Hexanol (IOC)
Hexylene glycol (IOC)
Hexyl methacrylate (IOC)
Hydrazine base (HC)
Hydrazine hydrate (HC)
Hydrofuramide (IOC)
Hydrogen peroxide (TC)
Isobutraldehyde (IOC)
Isobutyl acetate (IOC)
Isophorone (IOC)
Isopropyl acetate (IOC)
Isopropyl ether (IOC)
Lactose (IOC)
Lauryl chloride (IOC)
Lauryl methacrylate (IOC)
Lecithin, soya, edible (OFW)
Lithium carbonate (HC)
Lithium chloride (HC)
Lithium fluoride (HC)
Lithium hydroxide (HC)
Magnesia, calcined (HC)
Magnesium carbonate (HC)
Magnesium peroxide (TC)
Mannitol (IOC)
Melamine (IOC)
Mesityl oxide (IOC)
Methanol (IOC)
Methyl acetone (IOC)
Methyl acrylate (IOC)
Methyl amyl acetate (IOC)
Methyl amyl ketone (IOC)
Methyl bromide (IOC)
Methyl ethyl ketone (IOC)
Methyl formate (IOC)
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (IOC)
Methyl isobutyl ketone (IOC)
Methyl lactate (IOC)
Methyl methacrylate (IOC)
Methyl salicylate (EO)
Monobutylamine (IOC)
Monoethanolamine (IOC)
Monoethylamine (IOC)
Monoisopropylamine (IOC)
Monoethylamine (IOC)
Morpholine (IOC)
Nitroethane (IOC)
Nitromethane (IOC)
Nitropropane (ICC)
1-Octanol (IOC)
Oil, castor, USP (OFW)
Oil, chaulmoogra (EO)
Oil, croton (EO)
Paraformaldehyde (IOC)
Paraldehyde (IOC)
Pentaerythritol (IOC)
Perchloroethylene (IOC)
o-Phenetidine (CC)
p-Phenetidine (CC)
b-Phenylethylamine (IOC)
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate (IOC)
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate (IOC)
Potassium bromate (HC)
Potassium pentaborate (HC)
Propyl acetate (IOC)
Propylene dichloride (IOC)
Propylene glycol (IOC)
Propylene oxide (IOC)
Sodium gluconate, tech. (TC)
Sodium lauryl sulfate (IOC)
Sodium metaborate (HC)
Sorbitan monostearate (IOC)
Sorbitan tristearate (IOC))
Sucrose (IOC)
Sucrose octaacetate (IOC)
Sulfur, USP (HC)
Terpine hydrate, commercial (IOC)
Tetrachloroethane (IOC)
Tetraethyl ortho silicate (IOC)
Tetraethylenepentamine (IOC)
Thiocarbanilide (CC)
Thiourea (IOC)
Triacetin (IOC)
Tributylamine (IOC)
Trichloroethane (IOC)
Trichloroethylene (IOC)
Triethanolamine (IOC)
Triethylamine (IOC)
Triethylene glycol (IOC)
Triethylenetetramine (IOC)
Trimethylamine (IOC)
Tripentaerythritol (IOC)
Tripropylene glycol (IOC)
Vinyl acetate (IOC)
Vinyl butyl ether (IOC)
Vinyl ethyl ether (IOC)
Vinyl isobutyl ether (IOC)
Vinyl methyl ether (IOC)
Zinc stearate (PC)

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Acetophenone, tech. (IOC)
Benzaldehyde, tech. (CC)
Methyl formate (IOC)

Heavy Chemicals

Acid, acetic (IOC)
Acid, formic (IOC)
Acid, hydroxyacetic (IOC)
Acid, lactic (IOC)
Acid, monochloroacetic (IOC)
Acid, naphthenic (P)
Acid, oxalic (IOC)
Acid, trichloroacetic (IOC)
Acrylonitrile (IOC)
Carbon disulfide (IOC)
Carbon tetrachloride (IOC)
Defluorinated phosphate (AC)
Methyl chloride (IOC)
Methylene chloride (IOC)

Protective Coatings Materials

Diethylene glycol diethyl ether (IOC)
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (IOC)
Diethylene glycol monobutylether acetate (IOC)
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
Diethyl glycol monoethyl ether acetate (IOC)
Diethlene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Price reductions in this market brought the price index down 0.13 points. Shading of prices in the acetone market finally resulted in a reduction of ½ cent by major sources. Competition from imported material precipitated a cut in USP lactose quotations. Polyoxyethylene stearates were decreased in price as a result of lower ethylene oxide schedules.

Sales of acetone have been at a good level, producers reported. April demand has been an improvement over previous mon[illegible]. Ample production was available to meet all current demand. Demand for glacial acetic acid was showing a slight pickup in recent weeks. Butyl alcohol schedules held firm at previous quotations. The same was true for sec-butyl, tert-butyl, and isobutyl alcohols. Demand for the butyl and isobutyl alcohols was good and showing a little pickup this month.

Butyl lactate moved at a steady pace. Diethyl oxalate and dimethylamine, two other relatively small volume items received a steady call. Demand for dipropylene glycol held up fairly well. The market remained firm at the levels established a month ago, when prices were reduced. Buying interest for ethyl acetate has not changed significantly. Sales could be larger from industrial lacquers, it was felt.

The number of calls for the aldehydes have managed to hold to the same pace, but producers could handle a greater volume in formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde and propionaldehyde. Refined fusel oil was still very short because of the reduced output of fermentation alcohol. Isopropylamine was steady. Producers moved a good volume of methanol. Demand from solvent and chemical uses held up, although anti-freeze business has been off. Producers of synthetic methanol reported that they were moving all of their current output.

Nitromethane was in short supply due to insufficient capacity to meet all chemical intermediate uses. Nitroethane and nitropropane were also short for the same reason. Relief was anticipated in the summer of next year. Among the polyols, sorbitol was moving well at virtually the same levels as last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Acetone, C.P., ½c. per lb.
Lactose, USP, 5c. per lb.
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, 2c. per lb.
tristearate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week
132.28	132.41

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Acetic Acid—Producers reported that there has been a slight improvement in the demand for glacial. Ample supplies were readily available to take care of current textile requirments. It was said that there was still a small amount of price cutting going on around the country; however the 10c. per pound price was being recognized as the general market level by basic producers.

There was no significant change in the volume of movement of commercial grade acid solutions. Current demand was only fair. It was added that there was not as much demand for acetic as there used to be. Not that there were that many less textile operations, but, textile business volume was off, and also synthetic fibers have reduced consumption of some of the old standard fibers. The 80 percent commercial material was moving at $10.45 per 100 pounds.

Preliminary statistics indicate that the total output of synthetic acetic acid amounted to 467,450,610 pounds, in 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures. The preliminary total for output of natural material was 20,387,000 pounds.

Acetone—Price schedules were reduced ½c. by major suppliers last week. Current tankcar quotations are now 8c. per pound; while carlots were at 10c. per pound, and l.c.l. quantities were at 11c. per pound.

Producers reported that the level of sales has been good. One source said that April demand was decidedly improved over the previous months. Another producer stated that its production was moving along very nicely. The present cut in price was felt to be a result of price shading that has been going on in the market lately. Although there was a relatively good demand now, there was ample production and a good amount of competition in the market.

The preliminary total for acetone production last year was 522,567,771 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Amyl Acetates—Production of these acetates in 1953 totaled 8,045,330 pounds, according to preliminary totals released by th Tariff Commission. Natural esters were short, but synthetic material filled the gap.

Butyl Alcohol—Price schedules remained firm despite reduction in dibutyl phthalate. It was said that plasticizer pressure played a bigger part in the price role of certain other alcohols than it did in this basic alcohol. Any reduction for n-butyl alcohol would likely affect sec-butyl and tert-butyl, in fact all of the butyl and isobutyl alcohols market. Thus, price movement in any one outlet is subject to greater scrutiny, and less apt to influence the entire picture than a general softening due to supply and demand factors.

Demand for butyl alcohols was relatively good. Trade sources indicated that buying interest has been showing some pickup this month. Supplies were ample for the current needs of consumers. A maker of isobutyl alcohol reported that prices were holding in the market, and demand was good.

Production of n-butyl alcohol amounted to 155,281,693 pounds in 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Butyl Lactate—There was a steady demand for this material. However, consumption never is very large and the volume of movement is relatively small. Prices have held to previous listings.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Preliminary figures on production last year indicate that 1953 output of this solvent was 239,206,384 pounds, according to Tariff Commission records.

Diethyl Oxalate—The volume of sales in this market was small, but demand was steady and activity has been holding to an even pace. Prices were firm and unchanged. No revisions of the current schedules were anticipated.

Dimethylamine—A steady demand kept production moving fairly evenly, although the volume was not large for this amine. No significant changes were expected in the market. Prices were firm. Supplies were adequate for consumption.

Dipropylene Glycol—No changes have been noted in this market. Producers moved a fair volume of material to a relatively steady demand. Buying interest has not been especially high, but prices have been maintained at the listings established a month ago. Adequate supplies were available to take care of current consumption needs.

Ethanolamines — Total production of monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, and triethanolamine amounted to 53,499,707 pounds in 1953, according to preliminary statistics from the Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this acetate continued to hold to a steady pace. Buying interest was not as good as it had been formerly. However, a pickup from industrial finishes could change the complexion of the market with only a nominal consumption increase. Prices were steady and firm at former listings. Supplies were ample for the current call from consumers.

Production of 85 percent ethyl acetate in 1953 amounted to 80,654,892 pounds, preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission indicate.

Formaldehyde—There was no particular change in this market. Demand was comparatively steady but not at full capacity. Producers said that they could stand more business for the aldehydes. Ample supplies were available to meet all current needs.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) in 1953 totaled 1,200,205,728

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the coal chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

pounds, preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission indicate.

Fusel Oil — Supplies were still very short, producers said. Refined material has been hard to get since production of fermentation alcohol was reduced with the greater production volume of synthetic alcohol. Prices were very firm at present levels. No price revisions were anticipated.

Isopropylamine—No changes were noted in this market. Demand was reported as being steady. Buying activity was not as high as it has been in former periods, but it has held on to an even pace. Ample supplies were available to take care of all current consumer requirements. Prices were firm and unchanged from previous levels.

Lactose — Increased competition from imported material at low prices precipitated a cut of 5c. for USP material early last week.

Current quotations of USP powder in drums were at 24c. per pound for 30,000-lb. lots. Edible powder in drum carlots was at 22c. per pound. Crude material in bags sold for 15c. per pound in carlots.

Producers stated that the overall demand was fairly good. The volume of movement for milk sugar was sustained by a steady call for use in baby foods. However, continual importation of lactose from Europe has offered keen competition in the market. Producers hoped to retain their volume of USP business by this reduction, it was said.

Methanol — Producers considered the market to be in a satisfactory position. Prices have held firmly to former quotations. Ample supplies were available for current demand, but inventories were considered normal. Price schedules have remained firm at formerly established levels.

Call for methanol from anti-freeze outlets has not been up to previous rates. It was said that automobile owners, by keeping the same material in their radiators more or less permanently, have cut back the normal seasonal surges in buying for replacement. One producer stated that the overall market for this methanol outlet had been over estimated. Then too, permanent-type anti-freezes have cut into this market outlet.

The fact that there was ample production for next year's season was an obvious part of the market picture, it was felt. Announced prices of the leading producers for the rest of this year's needs and next fall's requirements, indicated that brand named materials will be at the same level as they had been. Because of heavy stocks, and a likelihood that there will not be any added price incentive to increase the volume of movement, it was reported that some distributors have been unloading inventories, with inhibitors already added, at prices below usual schedules.

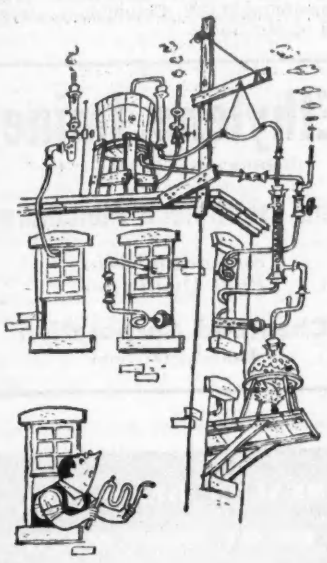
Nonetheless, the overall methanol market does not look bad. Last week producers of synthetic material reported good activity. One source said that it was selling 100 percent of its production.

Total production of synthetic methanol last year amounted to 1,067,404,007 pounds, while output of natural material in 1953 was 13,173,760 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Nitroethane—A short supply continued to exist in this market. Demand for use as a chemical raw material has been running ahead of production capacity, a situation which is not likely to change much until the summer of next year when new production comes in. Meanwhile prices have held steady at old quotations.

Nitromethane—Large volume use of this raw material as a chemical intermediate has kept the market in very short supply. Production capacity has long been unable to meet all of the consumption needs. Trade sources did not anticipate any real change in the supply picture of this market until the summer of 1955, when more production was scheduled to make an appearance. Prices have remained unchanged for old quotations.

Nitropropane—An insufficient capacity to meet all consuming requirements has



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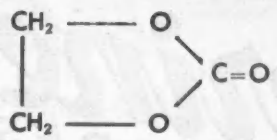

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resulted in a sustained shortage. A high degree of activity as an intermediate was expected to keep the market in its present position until new production comes in to relieve the situation. New facilities are scheduled for next year. Nitropropane prices held on to former listings.

Paraformaldehyde—Demand for this aldehyde was the same as the others. Producers sold only a fair volume of material and felt that they could handle a good deal more business. No revisions in the schedules were anticipated. Current prices were at 12c. per pound for 91 percent flake in carlots, 15½c. per pound for powder and 19.8c. per pound for USP X, both in carlots also.

Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Stearates—A reduction of 2c. per pound came about due to the drop in ethylene oxide, it was announced last week. Current quotations of the monostearate were at 41c. per pound in drums, for 20,000-lb. lots, 43c. per pound for 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, and from 46c. to 48c. per pound for smaller lots, all on an f.o.b. works basis. Price schedules for the tristearate were at the same level. No revisions have been posted for sorbitan monostearate itself, the current price for 20,000 lbs. being 32c. per pound, while the tristearate was 33c. per pound.

Propionaldehyde — Market conditions were such that producers felt that they could stand quite a bit more activity without any strain. Prices held firmly to previous quotations. Ample supplies were readily available to meet all projected needs.

Propylene Glycol—Prices were fairly well stabilized at the lower levels established at the end of March. Demand was currently rated as fair. Activity in the market was relatively steady. Supplies were ample for consumer requirements.

Sorbitol—Demand for this polyol was reported as well sustained and shipments to consuming industries totalled a physical volume so far this year that was virtually up to levels of the previous year. In this respect the sorbitol picture, contrary to certain rumors in the trade, was in a relatively better position than some of the other polyols in the market.

Much of this stability of demand at a time when business volume was off generally, was due to the fact that in certain enduses, the performance of sorbitol is regarded as unique. In addition to humectant uses, there was a steady flow of material to such industries as those manufacturing cosmetics, soft drinks and beverages, powdered orange juice, confectionery products, and related items, where stability is among the important desirable properties.

Trichloroethylene—Sales of this solvent held up well. Demand has been relatively steady. A generally good call for solvents was noted. However, there was a great deal of competition to be met. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Production of trichloroethylene last year amounted to 324,751,324 pounds, preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission indicate. The report indicated that output of perchloroethylene, or tetrachloroethylene, totaled 151,666,704 pounds in 1953.

Trimethylamine—Prices remained firm at previously established quotations. Demand was steady, although it was not heavy. The volume of movement in this market was not usually large, it was said. Ample supplies were available for all projected needs.

Columbia Southern Elects Neubauer, Hill to Board

Joseph A. Neubauer, technical director for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., and David G. Hill, vice-president in charge of glass manufacture for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, also Pittsburgh, have been elected to membership on Columbia-Southern's board of directors.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers, however, restricted purchases to prompt needs, showing little interest in later requirements. Quotations were without change and fairly steady.

In sizing materials, potato starch was firmer, reflecting reduced production in Maine and Idaho as a result of the higher cost of potatoes. In the latter area grinders were unable to meet competition from cattle feeders who paid higher prices for lower grades of potatoes. Consuming inquiry was quite active, but business was restricted due to limited offers from mills. Tapioca flour demand was light and spotty. Users confined demand to spot delivery and replacements from primary sources received little attention. Offers of new crop flour Brazil were still scarce.

In the chemical group, moderate demand was noted for actual needs, while deliveries against contracts were in steady request.

Buying interest in tanning material replacements continued restricted to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. Offers for shipment of most materials were quite liberal at unchanged quotations.

Leather production was slightly higher in February than during January, according to Tanners council. Cattlehide output was estimated at 2,015,000 hides in February, against 1,953,000 in January; calf and whole kid skins, 791,000 against 801,000; goat and kid skins, 2,330,000 against 2,262,000; sheep and lamb skins, 1,854,000 against 1,648,000.

Rayon and acetate filament and staple shipped in March totaled 90,800,000 pounds, 12½ percent more than February, but 13½ percent less than in March last year, according to Textile Organon. Shipments during the first three months of 1954 amounted to 253,000,000 pounds, compared with 298,000,000 pounds during the same period in 1953.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
95.24	95.24	95.97	103.09

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Previously found here, this material will henceforth be reported on in the industrial organic chemicals market. See page 41 for list of other chemicals report shifts.

Bichromates — This market remained quotably unchanged and steady. Deliveries against former contracts moved in good volume. Spot demand was fair, and restricted to actual needs.

Sodium Acetate—Business was confined to immediate requirements. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consuming demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was steady at prevailing prices.

Sulfonated Oils — Spotty demand was noted for all grades. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consuming inquiry improved, with consumers taking larger quantities for prompt needs. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch — Improved demand was noted for actual needs. Market was steady at current quotations. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, carlots, New York delivery, and powder $7.25, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was smaller, declining 3,250,000 bushels to 24,009,000 bushels for the week ending April 16, compared with 29,535,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—There was no change in quotations last week, the market was more steady and current prices were well held. Flake was quoted at $1.65 to $1.69 per pound and powder, $1.69 to $1.73 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Technical was unchanged and steady at 95c. to 97c. per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Business was brisker and the tone of the market steadier. Stocks on spot were unchanged at $1.04 to $1.06 per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Potato Starch—This market was firmer, reflecting smaller production in Maine and Idaho. Consuming interest was fairly active, with buyers' ideas fractionally lower than sellers'. Producers in Maine maintained 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, for prompt and forward delivery. Offers from Idaho were scarcer, due to reduced output, and tone of the market was stronger. Recent heavy buying has absorbed the bulk of production in Idaho and with offerings light, the market was more or less nominal at 5.80c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Supplies on spot were maintained at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour — Trading was limited to small lots for actual needs. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, according to quantity. Interest replacements were slow. Prompt shipments were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Spotty demand was reported for immediate delivery. Market was steady. All grades were quotably unchanged. Javanese AAA was quoted at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound and AA, 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Siamese flour of good quality was maintained at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, same basis. Offers for shipment of new crop Brazilian flour were still scarce. Stocks on spot were held at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Argentine sales of hides from October, 1953 to March, 1954 have been heavy, a reported 850,000 units having been sold to Iron Curtain countries as a result of a trade agreement. Poland is said to have purchased 425,000 hides; the U. S. S. R., 160,000; and Hungary and other East European countries, the remainder. Western European countries are not placing orders with Argentina because U. S. and Canadian hide price are lower. Heavy East European commitments, however, are expected to consume available supplies. Hide stocks are restricted and output this year will again be curtailed by a relatively low level of cattle slaughter. Current monthly production of frigorificos amounts to only about 250,000 units, of which about 100,000 will be used domestically—an indication that exports for the next few months will be relatively small.

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest continued slow, chiefly for immediate needs. Market was quotably unchanged. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots; powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Trading was reported slow. Shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, duty paid.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was inactive. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $69 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $54 to $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58 to $59 per ton, same basis.

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Wattle—Trading continued light and spotty. Market was quotably unchanged. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, and merchantable, $94 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts 60 percent tannin, were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

About 590,000 acres of land in the Union of South Africa are under cultivation for wattle production. Trees were cut on about 64,000 acres and yielded 390,000 long tons of green bark compared with 370,000 long tons of bark from 57,000 acres of cut trees in 1952. Thus the average yield per acre declined from 6.5 tons in 1952 to 6.1 tons in 1953.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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PYROGALLIC ACID • HYDROQUINONE
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resulted in a sustained shortage. A high degree of activity as an intermediate was expected to keep the market in its present position until new production comes in to relieve the situation. New facilities are scheduled for next year. Nitropropane prices held on to former listings.

Paraformaldehyde—Demand for this aldehyde was the same as the others. Producers sold only a fair volume of material and felt that they could handle a good deal more business. No revisions in the schedules were anticipated. Current prices were at 12c. per pound for 91 percent flake in carlots, 15½c. per pound for powder and 19.8c. per pound for USP X, both in carlots also.

Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Stearates—A reduction of 2c. per pound came about due to the drop in ethylene oxide, it was announced last week. Current quotations of the monostearate were at 41c. per pound in drums, for 20,000-lb. lots, 43c. per pound for 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, and from 46c. to 48c. per pound for smaller lots, all on an f.o.b. works basis. Price schedules for the tristearate were at the same level. No revisions have been posted for sorbitan monostearate itself, the current price for 20,000 lbs. being 32c. per pound, while the tristearate was 33c. per pound.

Propionaldehyde — Market conditions were such that producers felt that they could stand quite a bit more activity without any strain. Prices held firmly to previous quotations. Ample supplies were readily available to meet all projected needs.

Propylene Glycol—Prices were fairly well stabilized at the lower levels established at the end of March. Demand was currently rated as fair. Activity in the market was relatively steady. Supplies were ample for consumer requirements.

Sorbitol—Demand for this polyol was reported as well sustained and shipments to consuming industries totalled a physical volume so far this year that was virtually up to levels of the previous year. In this respect the sorbitol picture, contrary to certain rumors in the trade, was in a relatively better position than some of the other polyols in the market.

Much of this stability of demand at a time when business volume was off generally, was due to the fact that in certain enduses, the performance of sorbitol is regarded as unique. In addition to humectant uses, there was a steady flow of material to such industries as those manufacturing cosmetics, soft drinks and beverages, powdered orange juice, confectionery products, and related items, where stability is among the important desirable properties.

Trichloroethylene—Sales of this solvent held up well. Demand has been relatively steady. A generally good call for solvents was noted. However, there was a great deal of competition to be met. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Production of trichloroethylene last year amounted to 324,751,324 pounds, preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission indicate. The report indicated that output of perchloroethylene, or tetrachloroethylene, totaled 151,666,704 pounds in 1953.

Trimethylamine—Prices remained firm at previously established quotations. Demand was steady, although it was not heavy. The volume of movement in this market was not usually large, it was said. Ample supplies were available for all projected needs.

Columbia Southern Elects Neubauer, Hill to Board

Joseph A. Neubauer, technical director for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., and David G. Hill, vice-president in charge of glass manufacture for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, also Pittsburgh, have been elected to membership on Columbia-Southern's board of directors.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers, however, restricted purchases to prompt needs, showing little interest in later requirements. Quotations were without change and fairly steady.

In sizing materials, potato starch was firmer, reflecting reduced production in Maine and Idaho as a result of the higher cost of potatoes. In the latter area grinders were unable to meet competition from cattle feeders who paid higher prices for lower grades of potatoes. Consuming inquiry was quite active, but business was restricted due to limited offers from mills. Tapioca flour demand was light and spotty. Users confined demand to spot delivery and replacements from primary sources received little attention. Offers of new crop flour Brazil were still scarce.

In the chemical group, moderate demand was noted for actual needs, while deliveries against contracts were in steady request.

Buying interest in tanning material replacements continued restricted to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. Offers for shipment of most materials were quite liberal at unchanged quotations.

Leather production was slightly higher in February than during January, according to Tanners council. Cattlehide output was estimated at 2,015,000 hides in February, against 1,953,000 in January; calf and whole kid skins, 791,000 against 801,000; goat and kid skins, 2,330,000 against 2,262,000; sheep and lamb skins, 1,854,000 against 1,648,000.

Rayon and acetate filament and staple shipped in March totaled 90,800,000 pounds, 12½ percent more than February, but 13½ percent less than in March last year, according to Textile Organon. Shipments during the first three months of 1954 amounted to 253,000,000 pounds, compared with 298,000,000 pounds during the same period in 1953.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Previously found here, this material will henceforth be reported on in the industrial organic chemicals market. See page 41 for list of other chemicals report shifts.

Bichromates — This market remained quotably unchanged and steady. Deliveries against former contracts moved in good volume. Spot demand was fair, and restricted to actual needs.

Sodium Acetate—Business was confined to immediate requirements. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consuming demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was steady at prevailing prices.

Sulfonated Oils — Spotty demand was noted for all grades. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consuming inquiry improved, with consumers taking larger quantities for prompt needs. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch — Improved demand was noted for actual needs. Market was steady at current quotations. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, carlots, New York delivery, and powder $7.25, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was smaller, declining 3,250,000 bushels to 24,009,000 bushels for the week ending April 16, compared with 29,535,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—There was no change in quotations last week, the market was more steady and current prices were well held. Flake was quoted at $1.65 to $1.69 per pound and powder, $1.69 to $1.73 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Technical was unchanged and steady at 95c. to 97c. per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Business was brisker and the tone of the market steadier. Stocks on spot were unchanged at $1.04 to $1.06 per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
95.24	95.24	95.97	103.09

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Potato Starch—This market was firmer, reflecting smaller production in Maine and Idaho. Consuming interest was fairly active, with buyers' ideas fractionally lower than sellers'. Producers in Maine maintained 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, for prompt and forward delivery. Offers from Idaho were scarcer, due to reduced output, and tone of the market was stronger. Recent heavy buying has absorbed the bulk of production in Idaho and with offerings light, the market was more or less nominal at 5.80c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Supplies on spot were maintained at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour — Trading was limited to small lots for actual needs. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, according to quantity. Interest replacements were slow. Prompt shipments were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Spotty demand was reported for immediate delivery. Market was steady. All grades were quotably unchanged. Javanese AAA was quoted at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound and AA, 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Siamese flour of good quality was maintained at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, same basis. Offers for shipment of new crop Brazilian flour were still scarce. Stocks on spot were held at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Argentine sales of hides from October, 1953 to March, 1954 have been heavy, a reported 850,000 units having been sold to Iron Curtain countries as a result of a trade agreement. Poland is said to have purchased 425,000 hides; the U. S. S. R., 160,000; and Hungary and other East European countries, the remainder. Western European countries are not placing orders with Argentina because U. S. and Canadian hide price are lower. Heavy East European commitments, however, are expected to consume available supplies. Hide stocks are restricted and output this year will again be curtailed by a relatively low level of cattle slaughter. Current monthly production of frigorificos amounts to only about 250,000 units, of which about 100,000 will be used domestically—an indication that exports for the next few months will be relatively small.

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest continued slow, chiefly for immediate needs. Market was quotably unchanged. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots; powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Trading was reported slow. Shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, duty paid.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was inactive. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $69 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $54 to $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58 to $59 per ton, same basis.

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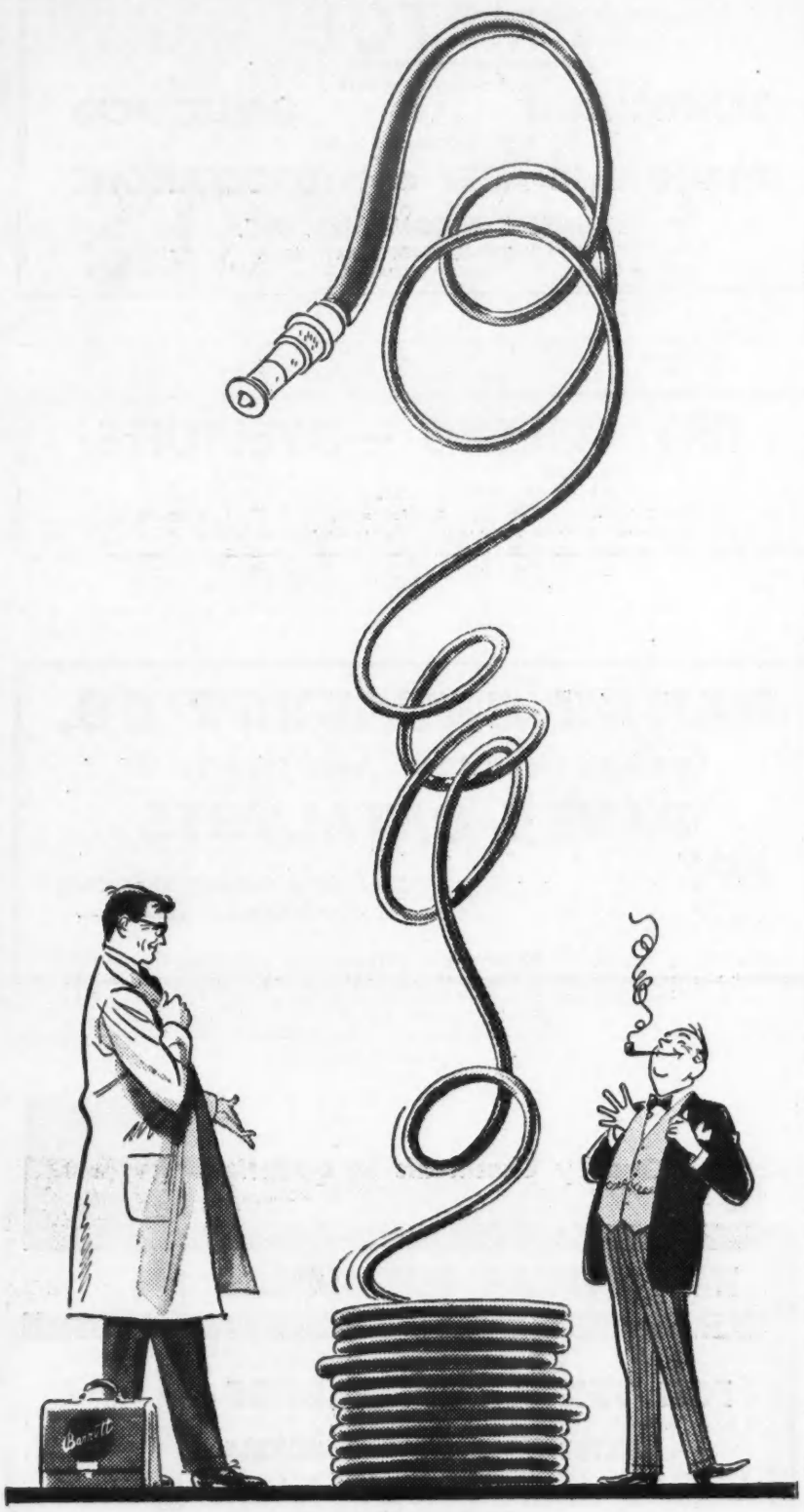

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Chemical Progress Week May 17-22

Coal Chemicals

Market conditions for coal chemicals were generally unchanged last week. Demand for several basic materials and some intermediates was showing a firmer tone. Increases in calls for any particular item have not been unsually high, but reasonably good business has been done in many markets.

Demand for benzol has improved. Many buyers were taking material who were not interested several weeks ago. Part of the pickup was due to a consumer desire to hold their inventory positions until they see what is going to happen in the steel industry. Production cutbacks have reduced the volume that needs to be sold too. Xylol was moving well to a good demand. Production was short of demand in a few areas. Lowered cokeoven production has cutback available toluol supplies to the point where it was even reported a bit short in localized instances. The market was tight in the east and loose in the west. However, competition was still keen.

Sales of tar acids held up. Demand from a few directions was not as strong as it might be, but the net result was still a good sales level. The naphthalene market appeared a bit firmer, in general. There was ample crude domestic material for all present needs. Imported hot-pressed material has been scarce lately. The creosote market was a bit slow. Phenol moved at a steady pace. Refined pyridine showed a pickup for one source, but other producers said they have seen no recognizable change yet.

Aniline, b-naphthol, and anthraquinone demand has picked up. Phthalic anhydride sold at a steady pace for resins and plasticizers. Demand was very strong for m-nitro-p-toluidine. The large volume rubber chemicals, MBTS and DPG, received a good call. Tobias acid has picked up from the slow period of a few months ago.

Production in the steel industry for the week ending April 25 was scheduled to be at 68.5 percent or 1,634,000 tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Actual output last year in the same week was 2,276,000 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	113.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Current demand was at a pace good enough to keep present coaltar production moving relatively well. Reduced operations have cut the overall amount of benzol which needed to be moved. A pickup in buying interest has been reported from several different areas of demand. More benzol was going into the rubber indutry in recent weeks, although the movement was not up to last year at this time. Activity for insecticide production has picked up materially over the past several weeks. A good demand for export of DDT and the start of the domestic production season for benzol derived insecticides were responsible for the pickup from that direction. Orders for synthetic phenol have held to a relatively steady level.

It was said that many buyers were trying to maintain their current inventory position until they see what is going to happen in the steel industry. Meanwhile, prices of benzol have remained very firm at 40c. per gallon. A number of producers said that they have vastly improved their supply positions. In some instances, there were no stocks at various shipping points. However, there was ample material to take care of all anticipated needs. And demand was only good enough to move output at present production rates. A little higher production, and there would be some surplus, it was added.

Coaltar—Total output of crude coaltar by cokeoven operators in February was 57,661,805 gallons, compared with January production of 66,891,156 gallons, and February, 1953, output of 63,088,889 gallons, according to the latest Bureau of Mines reports. Distilled or topped tar in February came to 14,474,898 gallons, while the January figure was 15,516,735 gallons, and in February, 1953, it was 19,357,578 gallons. Also, in February of this year, 77,187,119 gallons were burned as fuel, compared with 8,472,061 gallons in January, and 5,815,418 gallons during February of last year. Another 3,361,745 gallons of crude were used otherwise in February, while the same figures for January this year and February of 1953 were 3,425,617 gallons, and 1,926,342 gallons, respectively.

Creosote—Demand in this market was still relatively slow. Producers could handle more business than there was currently. Slightly more activity was looked for in the coming weeks, now that warmer weather appears to be here. However, buying from the railroads, a large factor in the market, has not shown any inclination towards an immediate buildup. Price schedules have held firm at former listings.

Cokeoven operators produced 2,052,347 gallons of creosote oil in February, as against 2,875,270 gallons in January, and 3,664,744 gallons in February, 1953, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines.

Cresylic Acid—No changes were noted for this tar acid. Producers moved a steady volume to consuming channels. Demand from specific uses was not extremely high, but the sum total added up to a satisfactory level of business. Prices of domestic acid have held firm.

A steady interest from tricresyl phosphate has done much to maintain strength in the tar acids market. Purchases for cresylic resins were a bit slower than they might be, it was said. But, movement to that outlet was not bad. Sales for wire enamels were relatively steady, nevertheless, still a little on the slow side because the manufactured items such as television sets, refrigerators, freezers, automobiles, and other home appliances where the wires and wired motors are used, have not been selling as fast as they were at this time last year. Part of the engine cleaner business has slackened slightly for a few sources. However, new bids were being made on additional business this month, it was said. Sale of tar acid blends for these carbon removers has been very competitive right along. Several coaltar sources have said that they were unable to meet the prices so they have not been getting any of the business.

Importers said that buying interest for ADF acid remained at an even pace. Orders came from the same general outlets that domestic acid moved to, and at a comparable rate. Adequate supplies of ADF cresylic were on hand to meet consumer requirements. Prices held to the 75c. per gallon level, for large quantities.

Total production of refined cresylic acid from all sources in 1953 amounted to 39,355,456 pounds, preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission relate. January production of refined cresylic amounted to 2,456,759 pounds.

Naphthalene — The entire market for crude material has looked a little firmer in recent weeks, trade sources said. The price of imported naphthalene has been stronger. Less domestic 78-degree material was on the market, due to coking reductions. However, there was still ample crude to be had, and more could be removed from the creosote, if necessary.

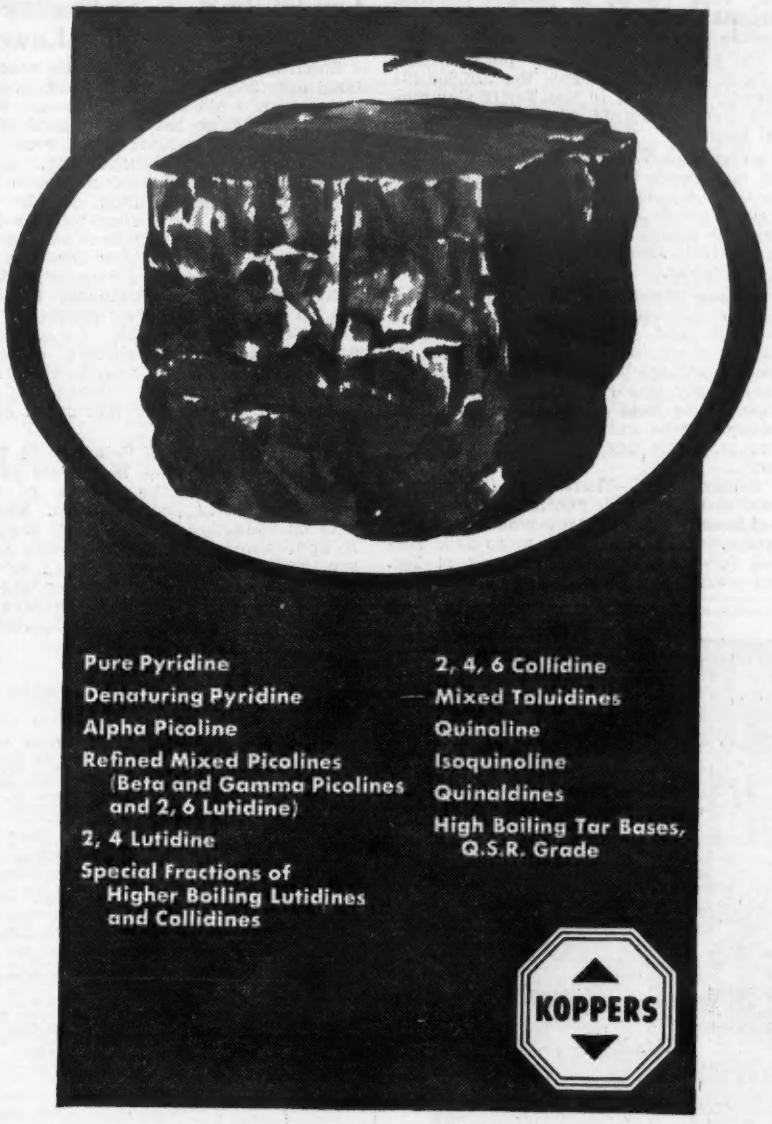
Offerings of imported hot-pressed naphthalene were still scarce, with prices between 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound. Most primary suppliers of imported crude were not offering much for the next several months. However, some foreign material could be obtained by extensive inquiries, at the right price, it was said. Lower con-

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 25, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	763,659
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	27,600,833
Benzol	gals.	2,640,079
Coaltar	gals.	12,109,456
Creosote oil	gals.	676,384
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,865,511
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	19,637
Toluol	gals.	519,288
Xylol	gals.	138,550

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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sumption of tar for heating and reduced steel operations in Europe, plus the fact that phthalic anhydride sales were at a pretty good rate (but not substantially greater than formerly), have all contributed to the current lack of naphthalene offers here, it was said.

Total production of crude naphthalene by cokeoven operators and tar distillers in 1953 came to 317,087,601 pounds, according to preliminary figures released by the Tariff Commission. The breakdown credits tar distillers with 199,174,850 pounds of the material for the year, while cokeoven operators' output was 117,912,751 pounds. Figures for January production indicate that tar distillers turned out 13,386,826 pounds of crude material and cokeoven operators accounted for 7,805,865 pounds in the first month of this year. The preliminary total of refined output for 1953 by tar distillers was 81,913,503 pounds. January production of refined naphthalene amounted to 6,522,147 pounds.

Phenol — Producers reported a pretty steady demand. Buying interest from phenolic resins and adhesives has not been exceptionally high, but it did show a little improvement in the past few months and has managed to maintain the same pace. Price quotations were firm and unchanged from previous listings.

Pyridine — Ample supplies of refined material were still available. One source reported a pickup in interest this month, making it the best sales period in a number of months. Other producers have seen no recognizable change. Even so, an increase in buying in any quarter was encouraging. Inquiries for research have been numerous. Producers have been promoting investigations for new end-uses for 2-degree material through advertisements and issuance of technical pamphlets. Many sources felt that the development of a new market outlet for this versatile chemical was still only a matter of time. Price schedules have held firmly at 95c. per pound in less than carlots.

Production of refined 2-degree pyridine during February totaled 21,357 pounds by cokeoven operators, compared with 54,400 pounds in January, and 146,123 pounds in February, 1953, a report from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Toluol—The precise supply position of various producers varied. Then too, supplies at individual shipping points of any single source frequently varied too. It was said that supplies were a bit tighter in the east, while they were relatively loose in the west. There has been some movement of nitration toluol to the arsenals on a bid basis, serving to keep the market a little firmer and improving a few suppliers' positions for this month. There will be 1-degree toluol going to government needs in the coming months, but the full extent of May requirements were not known yet. T.N.T. needs for Indo-China were part of that picture. Overall price competition of coaltar and petroleum toluol was a little more pointed in recent weeks. However, the general market price has remained steady. Producers were equalizing freight to get and keep business.

Total toluol production from all sources, including coaltar and petroleum derived material, amounted to 134,142,387 gallons, according to preliminary information from the Tariff Commission. Cokeoven operations accounted for 36,640,165 gallons of the 1953 total, while all other sources produced 97,502,222 gallons.

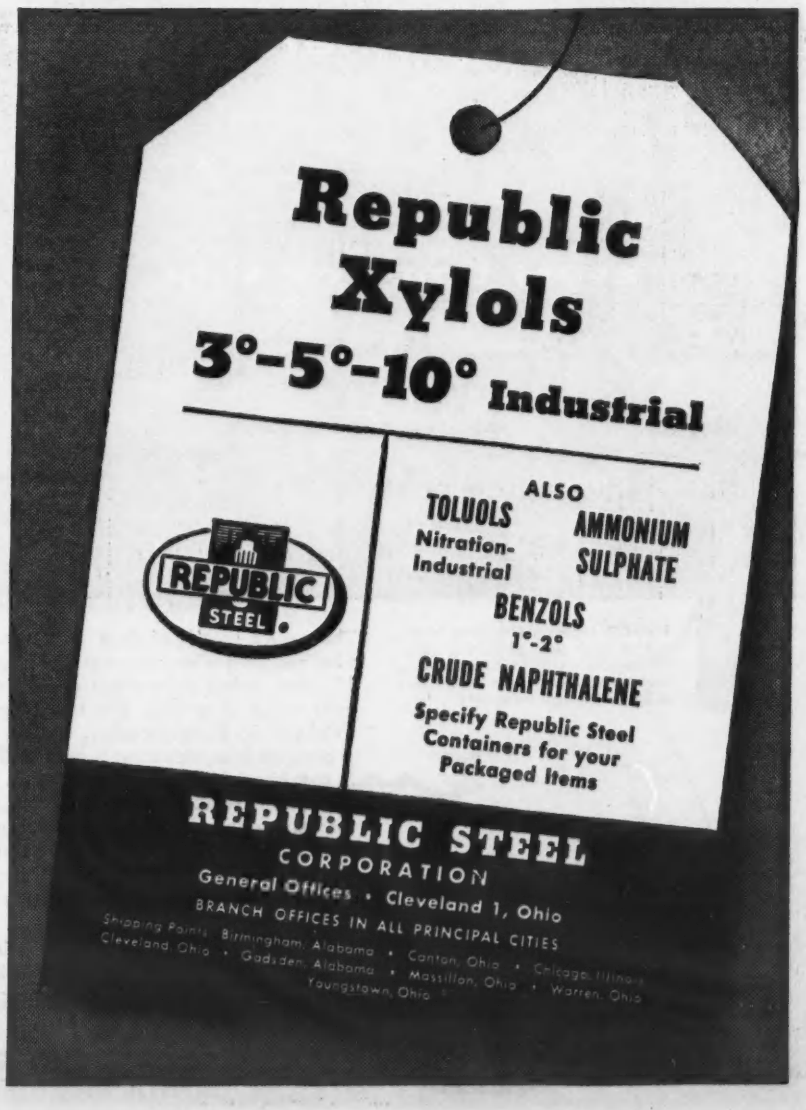
January production showed an overall total of 11,743,692 gallons. Of the total, cokeoven operators produced 2,985,655 gallons, whereas all other sources turned out 8,758,037 gallons in that month.

Xylol—Producers reported that demand for this solvent has been holding up quite well. Several sources said that they were in a tight supply position. Nevertheless, there has been a bit of freight equalization and some competition in the market, as with all aromatics. Demand in the Pittsburgh district from alkyd resins and phthalate plasticizers has been very good, moving a substantial volume of xylol.

Total cokeoven output of all grades in February amounted to 779,646 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, xylol output by cokeoven operators in January was 823,114 gallons, and production in February, 1953, came to 773,571 gallons.

Intermediates

Aniline—Demand was picking up a bit, producers said. Production capacity was large enough to take care of more business. However, there has been some added interest from the rubber industry and from textiles. Cutbacks in the government synthetic rubber program have been reflected in the overall volume of movement, but current activity was making up some of that loss.



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current activity was making up some of that loss.

Anthraquinone—There has been a little pickup in this market, as the demand for vat dyes showed some improvement. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were adequate.

b-Naphthol—A little pickup was noted in the market in recent weeks. Activity was running along about the same lines as aniline, it was added. Supplies were adequate at a firm price.

m-Nitro-p-toluidine—Demand was exceedingly strong. It was added that the market has shown considerable strength in the past few months. Producers were shipping against orders and there were no shortages.

Phthalic Anhydride — Demand from alkyd resins and plasticizers has kept a very good volume of phthalic moving. Stepped up production capacity was still capable of handling a greater demand.

The preliminary total for phthalic production in 1953 came to 226,803,491 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. January output amounted to 21,409,391 pounds.

a-Picoline—No changes were noted in the market for the alpha isomer. Demand for other tar bases was not notable. However, a steady movent of alpha for vinyl pyridine production has kept the market in relatively short supply. Prices held firm at old levels.

Rubber Chemicals—The two large volume accelerators, mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide and diphenylguanidine, were moving nicely in a very strong market, at present. There were no shortages. Prices were steady at old listings. Business was expected to hold up pretty well. Di-o-tolylguanidine and MBT are smaller volume materials, but were moving satisfactorily.

Tobias Acid—There was reasonably good activity in this market. The volume had been quite slow a few months ago, but production has built back up to near normal levels. Prices were steady at 74c. per pound.

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Candelilla Wax '53 Exports From Mexico Sharply Lower

Mexico's exports of candelilla wax totaled only 354 short tons in 1953, as compared with 5,245 tons in 1952 and 2,827 tons in 1951, it has been reported by Paul G. Minneman, agricultural counselor, American Embassy, Mexico City. Large quantities of candelilla wax moved to New Jersey warehouses in 1952, but the prohibition against harvesting wax in 1953 sharply reduced production and, subsequently, quantities available for export.

The *Diario Oficial* of February 27, 1954, published a decree continuing the prohibtion against harvesting candelilla wax until September 30, 1955. An exception was made to allow members of ejidos in certain Mexican states, who lack other income and who suffer because of the drought, to harvest the wax as an emergency relief measure.

The *Diario Oficial* of February 22, 1954, announced a rebate of 75 percent of the specific duty on the export of candelilla wax during the year 1954. The rebate or reduction in the export tax will be applicable only to groups of producers specifically authorized by the Mexican Secretary of Economy to produce wax and only if the wax is exported through the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior.

Bids Wanted

Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) for period from July 1 through June 30, 1955, inv. 5, May 7, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, 5901 E. 7th St., Long Beach, Calif.

Gas, carbon dioxide, for period from July 1 through June 30, 1955, inv. 246, Apr. 29, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Chanute AFB, Ill.; oxygen gas and acetylene gas for period from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955, inv. 1, Apr. 27, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, Northampton, Mass.

Paint, 1,788 gals. exterior and interior paint, inv. 3K-43258-R, May 3, 1,800 gals. latex base, interior flat paint, inv. 3G-43503-R, May 4, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 2,225 gals. oil, interior, flat, wall paint, Newark, inv. NY-3D-54860, Apr. 30, 431 gals. ready-mixed, exterior trim paint, 200 gals. oil, flat, interior, wall paint, Newark, inv. NY-3D-54863, Apr. 30, 750 gals. enamel, floor and deck, ready mixed, interior and exterior wood and concrete floors, 344 gals. enamel, gloss, syn., interior and exterior, inv. NY-3D-54864, Newark, Apr. 30, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 2, P. O. B. 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 6,332 gals. enamel, floor, interior, gloss, paint, oil, concrete, rubber base, 15 items, inv. WCL-3902, May 10, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Services, Room 212, Federal Bldg., Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

Soda ash, 240,000 lbs., inv. 2B-43364-R, May 4, 43364-R, May 4, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Soda caustic, lye, 24,000 lbs., inv. 2B-43364-R—Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

. Urea, 5,000 long tons fertilizer grade, inv. 428-010101-4102, May 4, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Reilly Tar Post to McDonald

A. F. McDonald has been placed in charge of a new sales office in Detroit, Mich., by Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind. This new office will handle the complete line of Reilly products. It is located at 3049 East Grand boulevard.

Trade Briefs

Hanna Paint Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, will move its offices and plant to Windsor avenue, Columbus, about May 1.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., has elected William N. Banks a director and Jason M. Elsas executive vice-president.

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Pollution Control Aims Told at Houston Parley

—Continued from page 5

of a company, he went on, cannot pull an industry through chronic pollution problems caused by management's failure to take basic preventive measures.

"Neither can local promotion agencies, hoping their sites will be the favored ones, overlook the snags of potential pollution which have crippled so many ships which were to bring in golden cargoes of new payrolls," he declared. "Local agencies," he stated, "can be of genuine assistance to industries they expect to attract to their area by presenting the water resources picture correctly."

Anticipation of Problems

William E. Rand, director of research of the Stanford Research Institute, suggested that some companies were spending large sums annually to correct pollution problems only after public pressure had become too great, while enlightened companies were saving like sums by anticipating and preventing such problems and carrying out policies in public interest under the guidance of trained company experts.

Pointing out that engineers, plant managements, company managements and public relations people often cannot get together on needs for pollution control, Mr. Rand saw as a primary cause for company pollution problems the lack of communication existing within a management's framework.

Dr. Clair N. Sawyer, professor of sanitary chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, described how pollution factors fertilize and therefore increase the growth of algae in waters. "Recent research has demonstrated," he reported, "that compounds bearing nitrogen, potassium, phosphorous and sulphur contribute greatly to growth and multiplication of algae, and that such fertilization can come from sewage, industrial wastes or the run-off of ground surface water."

Coordinated Plan Needed in Texas

Without a sound water resources development plan the future industrialization of Texas is limited, said D. F. Smallhorst, senior sanitary engineer of the state. "The water situation in Texas is becoming so acute," he added, "that its solution requires the combined efforts of everyone, working as a group and a lot as individuals."

The position taken by Mr. Smallhorst was supported by W. J. Cutbirth, jr., executive secretary, Texas Game & Fish Commission, who pointed out that "to keep the public streams of Texas in good condition will require the cooperation of industry, municipal governments and state government with full support from the taxpayers. It is vital to the economy of Texas that industry continue to grow and expand and all the pollution control agencies recognize this fact."

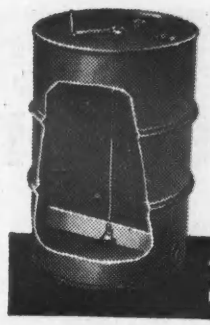
Waste control activities now carried on by the Texas Division of Monsanto Chemical Company were described by Dr. H. E. Morris, director of research. "The program," he said, "has involved an investment of nearly $1,000,000 in equipment, with operating costs running about $25,000 a month. This is expensive, but we feel it is justified to assure clean operations."

Similar work to control air pollution at the Houston fertilizer plant operated by Mathieson Chemical Corporation were reviewed by S. Cottrell, vice-president and director of operations of its agricultural chemicals division. Although the plant's contribution to air pollution had been a relatively minor one, "we have now definitely removed Mathieson from the list of those in this area who contribute annoying amounts of dust, odors or fumes to the atmosphere," said Mr. Cottrell.

He recommended the following four-step program for industries located in areas where air pollution problems exist:—"(1) find out what your plant is putting into the air; (2) find a commercially possible way of reducing this pollution; (2) do something about it, and (4) keep the public informed."

American Alcolac Names Wasatch

Wasatch Chemical Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been named distributor of industrial chemicals and detergents by American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md.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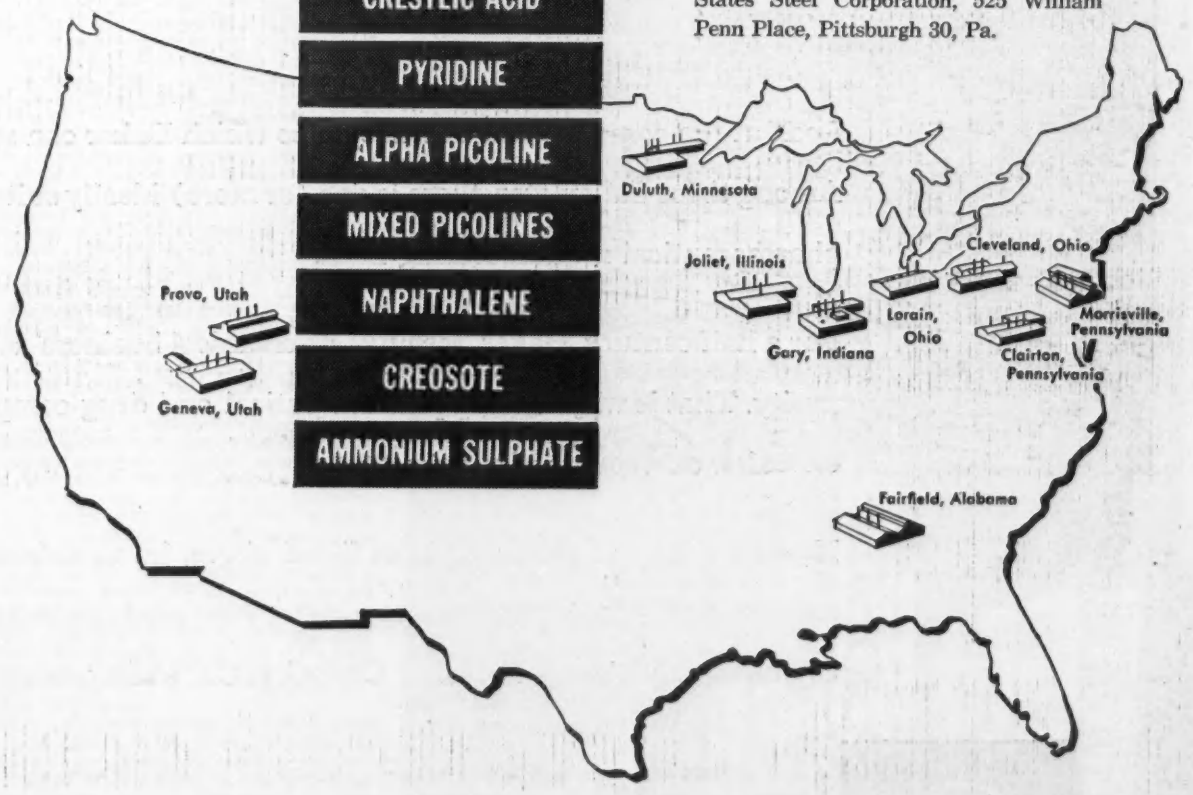

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The rising trend in foreign caffeine prices was noted to have firmed domestic price schedules on this and related items. Domestic manufacturers of caffeine have seen imported caffeine make considerable inroads into the domestic market in recent years by underselling domestic prices. As a result, manufacturers have been forced to reduce their price schedules several times over that period. Theobromine, aminophylline and theophylline, derivatives of caffeine, were also considerably firmer in price as a result of the higher prices abroad.

The mercurials continued unchanged last week. The rising trend in quicksilver prices was being closely watched since mercurial drug costs are, of course, directly related to metal costs. While normally, an increase in raw material costs could be expected to be followed shortly thereafter by advances in derivative prices, it has been an anomaly that mercurial prices did not reflect the downward trend generally taken after the Korean war and have remained unchanged for over 3 years.

The approach of Summer has stepped up the demand for various seasonal items. Sodium benzoate and benzoic acid, which are used in the manufacture of soft drinks and in the canning industry, were reported to be moving at an excellent rate. Prices were very firm and expected to continue in the immediate future. Another item the consumption of which was expected to be affected seasonally, was saccharin. While not usually affected to a great degree by seasonal impetus, the spiraling consumption of non-fattening beverages was expected to hit a higher peak than last year. The use of saccharin as a non-caloric sweetening agent has been employed for years and enjoys the additional advantage of being cheaper than other chemicals used for this purpose, it was said.

With the exception of seasonal items, such as those used in skin cosmetics and sunburn lotions, the great bulk of drug items was expected to show a gradual decline until well into the Summer when manufacturers start producing for Fall and Winter consumption.

Acetophenetidin — Current demand for acetophenetidin was reported to be at steady levels. Consumption of this analgesic ingredient is at about the same rate throughout the year and the supply situation was ample. Prices currently ranged from $1.15 to $1.17.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—The market was quite steady on this item and no price changes were anticipated in the immediate future. It was recalled that last year at the approach of Summer there was some tentative action toward a reduction in price schedules. It was considered doubtful whether such a move would be contemplated this year but it was considered significant that the price of aspirin has held unchanged since 1950. The supply situation was reported to be ample while demand was fair, on the whole. The current price schedule was 55c. per pound for the standard grade and 60c. for the special USP quality.

Benzoic Acid—Demand for benzoic acid and its sodium salt were reported to be at good levels. Consumption of benzoic acid and sodium benzoate, in particular, should hit its seasonal peak in coming weeks, it was said. Sizable quantities of the latter go into the manufacture of soft drinks and into canned food processing.

The current schedule on benzoic acid was 44c. for the technical grade and 54c. for the USP quality, in 100-pound lots. Sodium benzoate was pegged at 39c. for the technical and 6c. for the USP.

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine was reported to be moving at good levels. With prices on imported material considerably firmer, domestic producers foretold a stable market for the immediate future. Over the past few years the price of domestic caffeine has been cut several times by producers in an effort to counteract the substantial price advantages enjoyed by the imported material. The inroads made by the latter into domestic markets has been a source of concern for some time, it was said.

Some domestic producers have reported that the uniform quality of their material and the absence of color and odor have been strong factors in consumer preference for domestic caffeine compared to imported caffeine. The current price of caffeine was $2.65 per pound, with the anhydrous grade 20c. higher.

Methyl Salicylate—The market in this item was steady with prices continuing unchanged. Supplies were said to be ample for consumer requirements.

To minimize accidental poisonings by methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen) preparations, the Food and Drug Administration recently announced that drug products containing more than 5 percent of this compound will be considered misbranded unless their labels warn that use contrary to directions may be dangerous and that the article should be kept out of the reach of children. It was said that several accidental deaths each year have occurred as a result of children taking methyl salicylate compounds internally.

Milk Powder—Terminal markets in nonfat dry milk solids were unsettled to weak. Trading was generally light with offerings fully ample. Spray price levels were mostly unchanged with prices of roller powder lower in some markets. Offerings to the CCC increased sharply especially on spray process. Purchases by the Department of Agriculture for the 12-month period ending March 31, 1954, totaled 669,000,000 pounds of dried milk. Purchases by the CCC during the week April 8-14 inclusive, totaled 6,540,271 pounds of spray process at 15c. and 560,260 pounds of roller process at 13¼c.

The market in dry whole milk was unsettled. Offerings were fully ample with demand irregular and trading in less than carlot quantities only.

Manufacturers' stocks of total non-fat dry milk solids totaled 88,377,000 pounds at the end of February, a decline of 32 percent from a year earlier, but a gain of 152 percent from the 5-year average for the date. Spray-dried nonfat milk solids stocks, at 74,553,000 pounds, were 27 percent less than a year earlier, but 194 percent higher than the 5-year average. Present stocks are higher than those of any other year for the date except 1953. Holdings of roller-dried nonfat milk solids at the end of February, totaled 13,824,000 pounds, a decline of 49 percent from a year earlier, but a gain of 42 percent from the 5-year average.

Molasses—Reduced demand for feed molasses continued at most points as prices remained generally unchanged during the week ending April 20, 1954. Gulf prices were unchanged with New Orleans cane blackstrap price at 10¾c.-11c. per gallon. Indications of a slightly weaker market are reported for that point as slower seasonal demand prevails. East and West coast demand continued moderate and has not reflected slowing trend in Gulf area. The Chicago price for cane blackstrap was down ½c. per gallon from 16c. to 15½c.

Prices on feed grade blackstrap at New York were quoted at 12c. with demand moderate and supplies adequate. Houston, Texas, reported a good demand with prices at 11½c. on spot. On the West coast, Los Angeles, Richmond, Stockton, Portland and Tacoma, reported 11.1c. per gallon ($19.00 per ton).

Citrus molasses demand continued good at most points with prices unchanged. Supplies of citrus molasses were exhausted at Winter Garden; production at other Florida points is expected to continue another 30 days, according to reports.

Total sales of 1954 exportable Cuban blackstrap as of March 31, 1954, amounted to 139,500,000 gallons. As of same date only 2,400,000 gallons had been shipped, according to trade sources. Approximately 65,000,000 gallons had been as-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
71.91	71.91	71.91	74.22

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 41 for their new locations.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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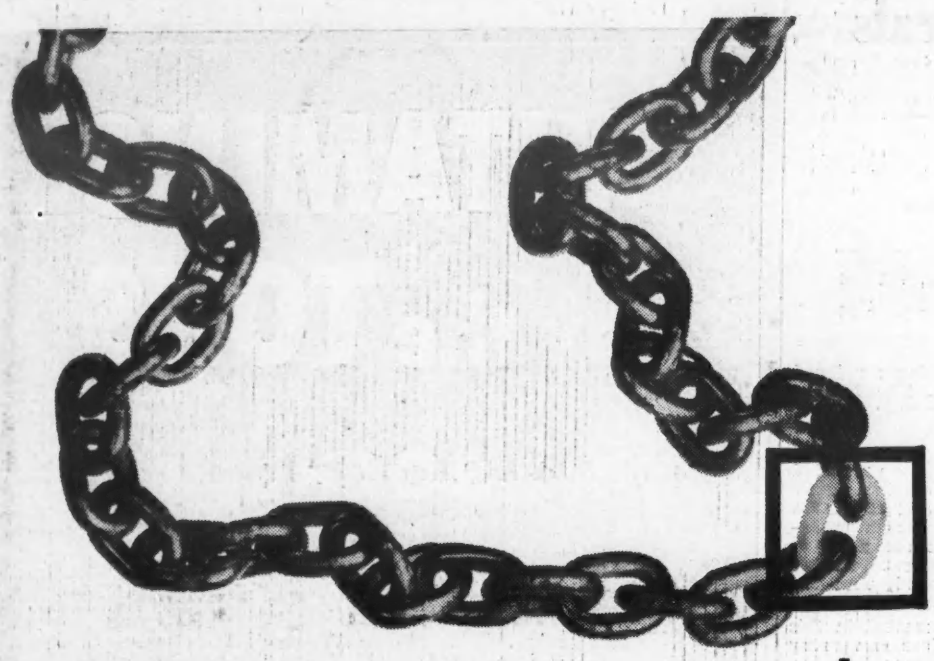

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Saccharin—Demand for saccharin was reported to be moving at good levels. The increased emphasis on dieting upon consumer consciousness, has led to the greatly expanded consumption of saccharin both on the ultimate consumer level and in the manufacture of non-fattening foods. Consumption of non-fattening beverages was expected to hit a higher rate than last year with a salutary effect on saccharin consumption, it was pointed out. Other dietic goods are expected to account for a substantial proportion of saccharin consumed. Pricewise, saccharin has a sizable edge over other similar sweetening agents, a fact which should keep consumption high. The current schedule on saccharin was $1.60 in 1,000 pounds lots for the granular, soluble grade with the powdered grade 5c. per pound higher, in the same quantity bracket.

Salol—Demand was reported to fair, on the whole. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

Botanicals

The market in botanical drugs was active in gums last week. The spot market was considerably stronger on gum arabic and gum karaya, reflecting higher prices at origin. Adverse weather conditions up until this month have kept supplies below normal, it was said, but collections have been stepped up this month. Consumer demand for the gums was expected to increase seasonally and the market was expected to continue firm in the immediate future.

Collection of domestic botanicals has gotten under way. Included in new crop material to come into the local market were aletris and gelsimium roots in addition to black haw root bark. The outlook for the coming collection season was somewhat better than this time last year in light of the increase in available labor anticipated.

Aletris Root—New crop material was reported to be coming into dealers' hands. Spot prices continued to hold unchanged at $1.75 to $1.85 per pound. As the size of the new crop becomes more apparent there was always the possibility that the market would take a downward trend. Consumer demand at present was reportedly fair.

Angelica Root—Demand was said to be fair, on the whole. Prices ranged from 60c. to 70c. while supplies were ample for inquiry.

Balm of Gilead Buds—There was no change in this item since last reported. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and demand was steady.

Belladonna Root—Gathering of this root will soon be under way. The spot market ranged from 45c. to 50c. and was expected to hold steady as it has been. Supplies were ample.

Cascara Sagrada—Collection of new crop material should soon get under way, according to trade sources. The size of this year's crop was awaited with interest in view of the firm spot market position.

Chamomile Flowers—Demand for this botanical was said to be fair, on the whole. Prices ranged from 70c. to 75c. on Hungarian flowers and from $1 to $1.15 on the Roman.

Cocillana Bark—Spot supplies continued very tight while demand was noted to be heading into its seasonal down turn. Prices were currently at 65c., on a nominal basis.

Dandelion Root—There was no change in this item last week. Prices currently ranged from 35c. to 40c. per pound. Supplies were ample for consumer needs.

Gum Arabic—Demand has started to take a decided upturn in the spot market, according to trade sources. The supply situation, which had not been too good in past months due to adverse weather conditions, was noted to be showing improvement. The market at origin has been growing increasingly stronger and spot prices were currently around 19c. on amber sorts and 23c. to 24c. on the powdered gum. The outlook for the immediate future was for a firmer market in view of the fact that consumption was expected to enjoy seasonal impetus.

Passion Flower Herb—Collection of this herb should soon be starting. Collection will be watched with interest. This item generally makes a large crop but the carryover from last year when drouth and labor shortages curtailed the size of the crop which was noted to have been under

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normal. Spot prices ranged from 21c. to 23c.

Peru Balsam—Demand for this item was seasonally off for certain applications, such as in the manufacture of throat lozenges and cough syrups. Other uses, as in soap and perfume manufacture, were steady and overall demand was good. Prices currently ranged from $1.40 to $1.70. The market at origin was reported to be firm.

Senna Leaves—There has not been much spot activity in this market. Current prices on Alexandrian leaves were 19c. for the whole and half and 17c. for siftings. Tennevelly No. 1 was pegged at 16c. to 18c. while No. 2 was 13c. to 15c. and No. 3, 11c. to 13c. Powder was quoted at 18c., on spot and pods, at 14c.

Yerba Santa Leaves—The market was quiet with supplies said to be adequate to meet current needs. Prices were quoted at 40c.

Milk Solids Will Be Sold Feeds Trade at Low Price

The Department of Agriculture announced last week at it will offer its stock of non-fat dry milk solids totaling more than 589,600,000 to the animal and poultry feeds industry at greatly reduced prices.

Beginning in a few days and continuing through August 31, 1954, non-fat dry milk solids held by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be sold at 3½ cents per pound for all areas except the west coast, where the price will be 4 cents. The material cost the government 16.73 cents a pound.

Ledoux & Co. Laboratory Tour Planned by Consulting Chemists

Ledoux & Company, Teaneck, N. J., has scheduled a conducted laboratory tour and cocktail party for May 14 from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. for members of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, members' friends, and others interested. Reservations should be made at the association's office at 50 East 41st street, New York 17, not later than May 10.

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Pharmaceutical Education Foundation Re-elects Officers

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education at its twelfth annual meeting in New York recently re-elected Dr. Robert L. Swain of Topics Publishing Company, New York, president of the organization. James J. Kerrigan, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., was re-elected vice-president.

Other officers of the foundation, all re-elected, are:—Treasurer, Howard B. Fonda, senior vice-president, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.), Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y.; counsel, James F. Hoge of Rogers, Hoge & Hills, New York, and secretary, W. Paul Briggs, former dean, George Washington University.

Elected directors of the foundation were:—Elmer H. Bobst, chairman of the board, Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York; George B. Burrus, president, Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., Washington, D. C.; John L. Davenport, executive vice-president, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Smith Richardson, jr., vice-president, Vick Chemical Company, New York, and Linwood F. Tice, assistant dean, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science.

Also, John J. Toohy, executive vice-president, E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Edward T. T. Williams, president, Lambert Company, St. Louis, Mo. George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., was re-elected a director.

Bristol-Myers Names Reiss

Dr. Wilhelm Reiss has been named director of research for Bristol-Myers Products Division of Bristol-Myers Company, New York. Dr. Reiss joined Bristol-Myers in 1953 as scientist-in-charge of analytical and physical chemistry. He had been with Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, where he had headed the analytical and physical chemistry department. He will make his headquarters at the Hillside, N. J., laboratories of Bristol-Myers Products Division.

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Armour Plans Building At Pharmaceutical Center

Plans are being made for construction of an administration building at the Armour Pharmaceutical Center near Kankakee, Ill. Construction is expected to start this summer and the building is scheduled to be completed in the fall. It will accommodate the general offices of the Armour Laboratories, now located in Chicago.

The Pharmaceutical Center was opened last year to manufacture ACTH, trypsin, intrinsic factor, insulin, gamma globulin and other pharmaceuticals. Location of the general offices at the center will permit better coordination of the various departments of the business according to E. L. Patch, general manager.

Marketers Elect Spurlock

William R. Spurlock, executive director of merchandising for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been named operating vice-president of the American Marketing Association. He will start his one-year term of office July 1.

Percy C. Magnus Receives Award From N.Y. Traffic Safety Board

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has received the Ralph Horgan Traffic Safety Award, an inscribed gold wrist watch, in recognition of his contributions to traffic safety as president of the Citizens Traffic Safety Board of the City of New York. The presentation was made at the recent annual dinner of the Greater New York Traffic Council.

Strong, Cobb Fetes Mason, Krogg

John Mason and Al Krogg, who have been with Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for forty-three years and forty-one years, respectively, were honored at a recent luncheon. Present at the meeting were M. M. Ricketts, president of the company; George Burke, secretary and a Strong, Cobb veteran of twenty years; Del Mason, brother of John, who has been with the concern for twenty-eight years; Robert Albrecht, thirty-one years; Richard H. Herbine; Clifford F. Taylor, and Murray Breese.

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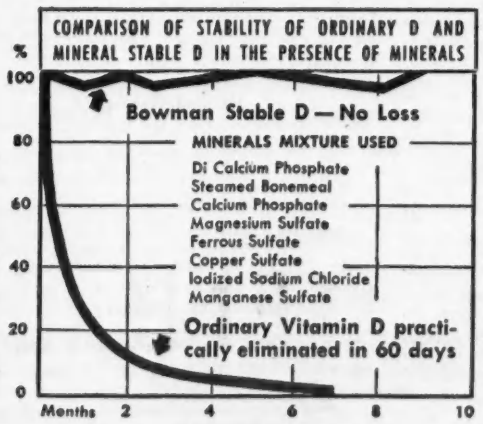

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50 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
200 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
160 dms, National City Bank, Seville
359 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
250 dms, Chemical Bank, Tarragona
50 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
51 dms, Chase National Bank, Tarragona
51 dms, Phila National Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, Hartog Paper Co, Tarragona
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Tarragona
150 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
51 dms, N Y Trust Co, Tarragona
102 dms, Bank of America, Tarragona
20 dms, Keller Food Co, Marseille
53 dms, Chase National Bank, Barcelona
25 dms, Credit Suisse, Barcelona
25 dms, First National Boston, Barcelona
40 cks, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cadiz
25 dms, First National Chicago, Marseille
250 cks, Cadiz
FOOTS—50 dms, T G Cooper Co, La Coulette
OPIUM—125 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Istanbul
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
PEEL—194 bgs, F G Keller, Alicante
OURICURY WAX—124 bgs, A Judson Murray, Rio de Janeiro
187 bgs, Marklin Chemical Corp, Rio de Janeiro
125 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Salvador
85 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
56 bgs, Bank of London & SA, Salvador
PALM OIL—55 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
301 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
302 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
281 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
288 tons, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
PAPAIN—112 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
26 chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
24 cs, J H Schroder, Colombo
24 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
112 crts, Murbas Trading Co, Colombo
28 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Colombo
20 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
5 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
500 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
350 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
225 bgs, M Rothschild, Alicante
300 cs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
100 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bilbao
750 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
100 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
50 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Alicante
500 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
536 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Penang
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
4,875 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
350 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
3,500 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
400 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
200 bls, Pheonix Shipping Co, Bremen
1,675 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
2,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
2,125 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
250 bls, Holmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Kozhikode
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kozhikode
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Kozhikode
40 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Kozhikode
120 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, Polak Trading Corp, Cochin
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Kozhikode
70 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
480 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
40 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Cochin
40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
40 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
1,720 bgs, Alleppey
960 bgs, Cochin
15 bgs, Havana
RED—245 bgs, Mombasa
83 bgs, Massawa
WHITE—189 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
38 bgs, Transoceanic Trading Co, Singapore
164 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
35 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
204 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
136 bgs, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—3 dms, Chas E Griffin & Co, San Juan
2 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co, Corinto
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,077 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
390,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Curz
145,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, Henley & Co, Bremen
PIMENTO—440 bgs, Affiliated Produce Co, Kingston
50 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
75 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
40 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Hamburg
OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
LEAF OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
2 dms, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Lindfors Chemical Co, Yokohama
55 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYISOBUTYLENE—162 ctns, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—500 cs, National City Bank, Split
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—357 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
SILICATE—5 dms, Tradeway International Corp, Marseilles
POTATO STARCH—1,651 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM HUSKS—170 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—20 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
20 dms, McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—140 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
125 bls, McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—5 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
PYRITES—153 cs, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO POWDER—100 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
RHUBARB ROOT—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria
ROSEMARY OIL—4 dms, Alicante
ROSEWOOD OIL—12 dms, Ungerer & Co, Belem-Para
6 dms, VanAmeringen-Haebler, Belem-Para
10 dms, VanAmericangen-Haebler, Iquitos
1 dm, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
ROSIN—26 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
RUE HERB—20 bls, Lisbon
SABADILLA SEED—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, LaGuaria
SACCHARIN—3 cs, European Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—4 cs, Calderon & Co, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Dubrovnik
SASSAFRAS OIL—12 dms, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, J H Schroder, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
150 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, H S Khorana, Bangkok
250 bgs, J S Chawla, Bangkok
150 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bangkok
250 bgs, Dominion Bank, Bangkok
500 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
286 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Kohsichang
750 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Kohsichang
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Co, Corinto
167 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Salvador
263 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Lattakia
59 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—433 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
BLEACHED—35 dms, C H Timm, Liverpool
40 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,398 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—216 dms, Durban
CARBON MONOHYDRATE—100 bgs, Liverpool
CYANIDE—696 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—20 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—100 dms, Bendix Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SULFATE—60 kgs, J T Baker Chemical Co, Liverpool
STARCH—70 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Rotterdam
STYRAX GUM—124 cs, Izmir
TANNIC ACID—110 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—8,850 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
7,360 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
100 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TOLU BALSAM—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, La Libertad
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—340 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—1,006 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
264 tons, Buenos Aires
47 dms, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
240 bgs, R T French, Cochin
320 bgs, Alleppey
130 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, Kingston
400 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
4 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
ULTRAMARINE BLUE — 25 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrie, Rotterdam
VALONIA—129 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
850 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
BEARDS—1,626 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
CUPS—410 bgs Barkey Importing Co, Canakkale
VANILLA BEANS—359 cs, J W Elwell, Marseilles
24 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles
8 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—1,694 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—612 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
1,100 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
3,311 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—1,060 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—30 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
108 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
52 dms, Bank of N Y, Adelaide
52 dms, Adelaide
69 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Nagoya
25 dms, Liverpool

Baltimore

CUTTLEFISH BONE—130 cs, Sfax
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Kohsichang
600 bgs, First National Boston, Kohsichang

Boston

AGAR—25 bls, H W Powers Co, Kobe
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, National Shawmut Bank Boston, Malaga
90 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
270 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, J A Conkey & Co, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AGAR—20 bls, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Nagoya
COPRA CAKE—6,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
13,440 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Iloilo
HERRINGMEAL—36,400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bremen
MOLASSES—912 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NUTMEGS—44 bgs, Port of Spain
OLIVE OIL—104 dms, Malaga
PEAT MOSS—110 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
250 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—154 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Kobe
SESAME SEED—1,105 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
275 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
300 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
496 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
600 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Corinto
TUNG OIL—179 dms, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Buenos Aires
UREA—4,187 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
4,150 bgs, Venice
2,520 bgs, Genoa

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—6,000 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
400 bgs, Raybestos Inc, Beira
496 bgs, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, N American Corp, Lourenco Marques
785 bgs, Durban
CLAY—1,200 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
100 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CUTTLEFISH BONE—140 cs, Brown Bros, Sfax
FUEL OIL—114,096 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—6,326 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—620,813 gals, Havana
3,774,602 gals, Neuvitas
333,685 gals, Matanzas
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Phila National Bank, La Coulette
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
750 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,705 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—127,905 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
122,415 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,971 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
107,238 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
136,666 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
200,733 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen

San Francisco

CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
DILLSEED—84 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—45 dms, Frank P Dow Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, BLACK—315 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,350 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok

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Wastes Parley Data to Be Issued

Proceedings of the symposium on airborne and waterborne wastes, which will be held tomorrow at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, by the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, will be made available after April 27. Copies of the proceedings may be obtained at $2 per copy from the association, 50 East 41st street, New York 17. Remittance should be made when the order is placed.

Snell Announces Return of Levin, 'Chemical Market Abstracts' Editor

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, publishers of *Chemical Market Abstracts*, has announced the return of Marshall N. Levin to the New York office as editor. Mr. Levin joined the staff of CMA in 1950 soon after it started publication as *The Chemical Market Report* and had been in Europe for the past two years as European correspondent for the journal. He spent considerable time in Paris, where he was connected with the Centre de Documentation Chimique, and in Scandinavia.

Ciba Appoints Fortiner Planning Division Mgr.

Ciba Pharmaceuticals Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has appointed Harold E. Fortiner manager of its planning and inventory control division. Mr. Fortiner formerly was manager of pharmaceutical production, and has been with Ciba since 1943. Earlier he had been a manufacturing pharmacist with Sharp & Dohme, and then went to S. B. Penick & Co., where he served as a special consultant on setting up a department for the manufacture of soluble drug extracts.

Publicker to Move N.Y. Offices

Publicker Alcohol & Chemical Sales Corporation, division of Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, will move its New York offices to the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth avenue, on May 1. The offices have been located at 424 Madison avenue.

Korea Gets Funds for Drugs

The Foreign Operations Administration last week announced that $1,400,000 has been made available for purchase of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations for Korea under procurement authorization No. 89-370-00-992-4262. The contracting period runs until July 31.

Philadelphia College Reunion Set

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science will hold its alumni spring reunion on May 22 at the Benjamin Franklin hotel at 6:30 p. m. The speaker will be John M. Cummings of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The essential oils market was quiet last week insofar as price activity was concerned. As to actual trading volume, some essential oils dealers apparently were doing a larger volume than others in the field. Last week being the aftermath of the Easter holiday, there was less buying than in the preceding week. The only item to be quoted lower than formerly was Java type citronella oil. This oil was pegged 15c. lower than reported in the previous week. Although the supply situation continued tight in the citronella oils, the volume of demand was apparently not sufficiently heavy to drive the spot market higher. Ocotea cymbarum and the camphor oils continued in tight supply with the exception of synthetic camphor oil, which was in a better position. Prices held steady on these oils as well as for lemongrass and cedar wood oils.

The approach of the heavy consuming season for dillweed, orange, lemon and lime oils was noted. Supplies on these items were expected to grow tighter with the exception of orange oil, of which there is sufficient to meet current demand.

In the aromatic chemicals section, there were no price changes noted. Safrol, heliotropine, citral and other derivatives of the scarce oils, were noted to be in a generally firm price position.

The great bulk of price changes this past week was in flavoring materials, which showed more activity than in the preceding week. Dutch mustard and caraway seeds advanced, on spot, the former, ½c., and the latter, ¼c. Indian condiments were higher with advances noted in light, fennel seed, which was upped 1c. and in celery seed, which was advanced ¼c. per pound.

There were more declines noted than advances, however, since consumer demand was said to be generally slow. Syrian anise seed, down 1c. and Moroccan cumin seed, ½c. Argentine fennel and poppy seeds were reduced ½c. and 1c. respectively. East Indian mace was off 5c. while Nigerian, split ginger root, was reduced 1c. Nicaraguan hulled and whole sesame seed was lower. The hulled seed was down 2c. while the whole was off 1c. Salvadorian, whole seed was reduced 1c.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, light, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian, splits, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Syrian, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, #1, 5c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Java type, 15c. per lb.
Paprika, Roumanian, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 2c. per lb.
White, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 2c. per lb.
whole, 1c. per lb.
Salvadorian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
147.87	147.90	147.93	154.53

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The market was quiet but firm. Current spot quotations ranged from $3.95 to $4.75 per pound. Supplies on hand were adequate to meet consumer requirements and prices were expected to continue steady in the immediate future.

Camphor—There was no price change noted in the spot market. With reports from origin that camphor oils will continue to be in short supply until mid-Summer, prices were expected to continue to exhibit strength. Camphor sassafrassy was currently pegged at 24c. to 45c. while white oil of camphor was steady at 24c. to 35c.

Caraway—Prices remained steady at $2.80 to $3.45, on spot. The relative steadiness in caraway seeds has been reflected in the oil over the past several weeks, it was noted.

Cedarwood—Supplies, on spot, continued short. Quotations were firm at 60c. to 80c. Improvement in supply is looked for in June when new crop material should become available, it was said.

Citronella—The market appeared to have gotten slightly easier in the past week. Java type citronella was quoted at 65c. to $1.00, a decline of 15c. from prior levels. Ceylon and Java oils were unchanged.

Dillweed—The market was showing increasing firmness on this oil. With the approach of the pickle processing season, demand for oil of dillweed was expected to increase considerably. The carryover of dillweed oil from last year's harvest has been small and the first oil expected from the new crop may not be until August-September. In the meantime, the outlook was for a continuing firming in dillweed oil prices. It was said that if good pickle crops are harvested this season, the shortage of dillweed oil could grow more severe. Current quotations ranged from $4.00 to $5.25 per pound.

Fennel—The market was quiet on sweet fennel oil. Prices ranged from $2.30 to $3.25, on spot. Supplies were adequate to meet inquiry, at present.

Geranium—The spot market was basically unchanged last week. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs and prices were steady.

Grapefruit—The market was quiet on this item. Prices ranged from $2.70 to $3.25, on spot. Demand was routine and supplies ample.

Hemlock—Spot prices ranged from $2.10 to $2.50 per pound. The market was quiet with demand unchanged.

Lemon—Spot prices held unchanged last week. The supply situation on Californian oil was tight and expected to continue short since consumption has begun to feel the impetus of seasonal demands. Despite the fact that new crop oil should be available in about two months or earlier, no real relief was expected in the overall supply for some time.

Lime—Demand for lime oil should very shortly reflect a seasonal increase in use. The most active consuming season for this oil is just ahead. The beverage trade can be expected to account for a considerable proportion of the oil consumed, it was said. A strengthening factor was seen in the fact that the seasonal rise in sales should come before new crop material becomes available. The current spot price range on distilled, Mexican lime oil was from $5.25 to $6.50 while West Indian, expressed oil ranged from $7.75 to $9.50.

Orange—The market was unchanged with supplies ample and demand routine. The usual seasonal increase in consumption was expected to manifest itself in the near future, it was said.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Supplies were still quite short with prices holding very firmly. No relief was looked for in the immediate future.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropine—The market was quite firm with supplies limited due to the shortage of the camphor oils. Prices ranged from $3.50 to $4.25, on spot.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—In the first price activity in some weeks, spot quotations dropped 1c. on Syrian anise seed. The current range was from 21c. to 22c. Mexican anise was steady at 24c. and Spanish seed, at 28c.

Caraway Seed—Spot prices advanced ¼c. on Dutch caraway seed by late last week. Current quotations ranged from 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound.

Cassia—Batavia grades continued to attract interest because of the generally low levels at which they are currently available. Shipping prices, when all cost are figured were reported to be higher than spot prices in New York. The worsening military situation in the Far East may precipitate price advances, some quarters felt but that remained conjectural. Spot prices held unchanged.

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed advanced ½c., on spot, last week. The current range was from 19½c. to 20c. French seed ranged from 46c. to 48c.

Cinnamon—Spot prices were fairly

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 41 for their new locations.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 16

New York

Black pepper (2 lots), 180 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Cassia (23 lots), 2,108 bags: filthy.
Celery seed, 50 bags: filthy.
Chillies (4 lots), 883 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 100 bales: filthy.
Coriander (6 lots), 1,525 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 368 bags: filthy.
Gum Karaya (3 lots), 379 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 240 bags: filthy.
Marjoram, 40 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs (2 lots), 267 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pimento (3 lots), 120 bags: filthy.
Poppyseed (5 lots), 1,333 bags: filthy.
Thyme leaves (2 lots), 300 bags: excess stems.
Zedoary root, 60 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Cloves (4 lots), 185 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 26 bales: moldy.

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steady on cinnamon. Shipment prices on "0000" grade were quoted at 52c.

Cumin Seed—Moroccan cumin seed declined ½c. on spot last week. The current price on this quality was 15c. Other qualities held unchanged.

Fennel Seed—Argentine fennel seed declined ½c. on spot, while Indian, light seed advanced 1c. The current spot quotation on the former was 10½c. and on the latter, 11½c.

Ginger—The spot market was steady on this item last week with the exception of Nigerian splits which was upped 1c. to 26c.-26½c.

Mace—East Indian mace declined on spot last week. Siauw No. 1 grade was down 5c. to $1.30. West Indian was also priced at $1.30 per pound.

Mustard Seed—Dutch mustard seed advanced ½c., on spot. The current range was from 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Other qualities remained unchanged.

Poppy Seed—Argentine seed was down 1c. while Turkish quality declined ½c. The former was priced at 16c. to 16½c. and the latter, from 17c. to 17½c. Other qualities were steady.

Pepper—The small offerings of Sarawak for first half April, and April shipment were quickly absorbed bringing the Singapore market once again in line with India.

While the market in white pepper declined in sympathy with the movement in black, it did not lose anywhere near as much of its stability. Arrivals continue on the very small side and current shipment offerings are not large, nor can they be before new crop July shipment. Any improvement in demand will be felt in higher prices. Mombasa red pepper was priced at 60c., on spot, last week, an increase of 5c. over the formerly nominal quotation.

Pimento—Jamaica pimento was priced at 64-65c. last week. The low of the market was 1c. below former levels.

Sesame — Nicaraguan, hulled sesame seed was reduced 2c. last week and was currently pegged a 28-29c. Natural Nicaraguan and Salvadorian sesame were both reduced 1c. and were priced at 18c., respectively.

Robert B. Magnus Elected Columbia Pharmacy Trustee

Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has been elected a trustee of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy. Mr. Magnus joined MM&R in 1918 shortly after the death of his father, Percy C. Magnus, sr., founder of the company. Mr. Magnus, long identified with the New York Board of Trade and currently a vice-president of that organization, has been both secretary and treasurer of the Essential Oil Association. Among other industry groups he has served are the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, American Drug Manufacturers Association, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and the Proprietary Association.

Corn Products Development Department Position to Daggy

Corn Products Refining Company, New York, has announced that E. E. Daggy has been transferred to the product development department, New York. Formerly with Corn Products Chemical Division in the Boston area and, later, New York state, Mr. Daggy will now be concerned primarily with a program for development of feed products. He joined Corn Products in 1946 under a Mellon Institute fellowship. His new appointment to product development takes effect immediately.

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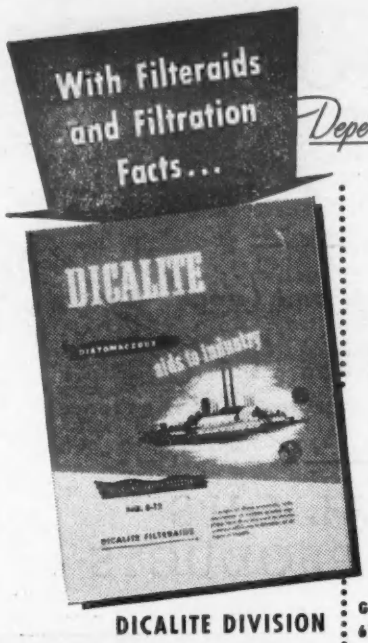

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Gamma Globulin Distribution Plans Drafted by Government

Plans for the distribution of gamma globulin for use against poliomyelitis during the coming season have gone out to all state and territorial health officers, the Public Health Service announced last week. The procedures governing the distribution plans were transmitted to PHS by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Under the plan 45 percent of the supply of gamma globulin will be set aside for the states according to their "proportionate share of the national aggregate number of reported poliomyelitis cases during the five-year period 1949-1953." Forty-five percent will be set aside "in accordance with each state's proportionate share of the total population (1950) under fifteen in counties which had annual crude poliomyelitis attack rates (based on twenty or more cases) at least four times the national poliomyelitis crude attack rate during any of the years 1949-1953." The remaining 10 percent will be held as a contingency reserve.

Poliomyelitis gamma globulin is being kept separately and is being issued separately from the gamma globulin furnished for the prophylaxis of measles and infectious hepatitis, PHS pointed out. The first allotment of gamma globulin for use against polio became available to all state health departments on April 7. The second allotment will be ready for distribution on or about June 1.

Obituaries

Raymond C. Casselberry

Raymond C. Casselberry, retired assistant controller of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, died April 19 in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was fifty-four years o'd. Mr. Casselberry had been with General Aniline from 1944 until his retirement last year. From 1929 until joining General Aniline, he was controller with Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia.

Humphrey W. Dell

Humphrey W. Dell, assistant to the technical director of the paint and varnish division of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died April 2. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Dell had been with Glidden for twenty-nine years. He was a past president of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club, and was a member of that group's executive committee at the time of his death.

Charles A. Carroll, retired patent attorney and a former member of the legal staff of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died April 22 in Solebury, Pa. He was sixty-seven years old.

John A. Dunlop, attorney and a member of the legal staff of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died April 19 in that city. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Dunlop worked on the merger of some fifty nitrate companies in Chile in 1930 and 1931. He became a member of Cyanamid's legal staff in 1939.

Edward L. Emes, a member of the sales division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died April 21 in Bronxville, N.Y. He was sixty years old.

Dr. Wendell F. Hess, director of research at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and an authority on aluminum and magnesium welding, died April 21 in Troy, N.Y. He was fifty-one years old.

Claude T. Perez, a metropolitan New York salesman for Ungerer & Co., New York, died April 18 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty years old. Mr. Perez had been with Ungerer for eleven years. Prior to that he had been with Sunkist Growers.

Robert W. Sharwood, a director and vice-president of Canadian Industries, Ltd., died April 20 in Montreal, Canada. He was forty-eight years old.

Ganesvoort Van Alstyne, director of advertising and publicity at Air Reduction Company, New York, died April 21 in Plainfield, N. J. He was sixty-two years old. He had been with the company thirty-five years.

General Grant Wilcox, founder of Wilcox Drug Company, Boone, N. C., and a pioneer in the botanical drug business, died recently in that city. He was eighty-two years old.

James F. Wright, sr., an engineer for American Cyanamid Company, New York, died April 21 in Elizabeth, N.J. He was fifty-eight years old.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Di-isobutyl phthalate was the latest plasticizer to be adjusted downward following the recent rash of declines in that market. More producers lowered dicapryl phthalate prices last week in order to meet the thirty-cent price established by one producer previously. Generally, the market was quieter last week than during the previous weeks. Consumers continued to order large quantities of the more widely used phthalates.

Some pressure on diethyl and dimethyl phthalates was noted, due to current weakness in the alcohols market. There was also speculation concerning the future price status of tricresyl phosphate, as this material was currently offered at a higher rate than many other plasticizers. However, most sources believed that prices would stay firm and unchanged.

Natural resins continued to display strength on all fronts last week, with fractional advances for some Congo gums, as well as pontianak nubs. Shellac continued firm for nearby, as new crop delays caused development of a strong tone in Calcutta. Domestic market for Argentine casein was weaker, as large consuming mills preferred to hold out for lower prices while working from close inventories.

Trade in prime pigments continued chiefly on a hand to mouth basis, with a large number of small orders reported. There was little or no indication of price activity in this market. Lead and zinc pigments were quiet, reflecting the current condition of the metals markets. Titanium dioxide was moving well to increased demand. Supplies of most pigments were ample, with the possible exception of some cadmium reds and maroons.

Alkyd resins continued subject to heavy competition, due to the large number of makers. Although these resins were in strong demand, producers were feeling the pinch caused by competitive conditions coupled with strong upward pressure placed on production costs by increased raw materials prices. Most resins were moving well, with one maker of petroleum hydrocarbons reporting March sales at an all time high.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Pontianak, nubs, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Di-isobutyl phthalate, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
96.52	96.53	93.68	89.75

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The rubber industry withdrew larger amounts last week than during earlier weeks. Business in general was better. Prices continued unchanged. Supplies were ample.

Chrome Colors—Quotations were without change last week. The volume of business was generally good, with producers receiving a large number of moderately-sized orders. Supplies were plentiful.

Earth Colors—Although consuming demand was largely on a hand-to-mouth basis, more material was sold over the month of March than during February. Generally, producers were satisfied with the current level of trade. It was pointed out that many consumers preferred to work from low inventories, usually around ten days' supply. Suppliers shipped material promptly where ordered.

Iron Blues—Interest was on the increase as the paint season drew nearer. Demand for imported blues was about unchanged. Prices were steady.

Lead Pigments—The lead market was quiet last week, with pigments reflective of this condition. Material moved in average quantities to consumers.

Lithopone—The market picture was essentially unchanged. Prices held steady, with stocks and production adequate enough to fill existing customer needs.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—Market condition were about unchanged from previous weeks, with prices the same. Customers were interested mainly in prompt delivery for immediate needs. Supplies were readily available.

Titanium Dioxide—All types of this pigment sold in large quantities last week, as the paint trade anticipated needs for the spring and summer painting season. There were no shortages of supply reported. Listings were unaltered.

Ultramarine Blues—Price schedules remained the same. Demand for imported material was about average. Stocks were ample.

Zinc Oxide—Zinc metal continued firm and unchanged; a condition which was reflected in prices of zinc oxide. Manufacturers had no complaints about business. Ample supplies were on hand to fill consumer needs.

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 41 for their new locations.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Producers continued to feel the heavy pinch of competition last week, although material was moving in larger volumes to consumers than during previous weeks. Upward pressure was being placed on listings by the current strength displayed by raw materials. Soybean meal at midweek was higher than it had been in at least two years, offered at $98 per ton, f.o.b. Decatur. Crude soybean oil was correspondingly high. Phthalic anhydride prices were firm and unchanged.

Maleics—Current conditions were good in the market as consumers came in for large quantities, and in greater number than previously. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were plentiful.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—One source reported that while sales in February had been rather slack, volumes of material sold in March topped all previous records. It was further indicated that demand from rubber compounders had been leading the way, with paint and varnish makers close behind in terms of the amount consumed. Prices held steady and without change. Although consumption was high, supplies were available for prompt shipment.

Polyvinyls—Polyvinyl acetate emulsion latices continued to move well to the paint trade, with more than one source reporting a soldup position. Prices were stable. Polyvinyl chlorides were also moving well, both to industrial demand and to the paint trade. Polyvinyl butyral was in better supply than for many months previously.

Polystyrenes—March was said to have shown a great improvement over February. Latices were moving well to the paint trade. Industrial sales were also said to be keeping pace with the recent upward trend in demand. Prices were about steady after some adjustments made early in March.

Pyroxylin Scrap—Consumer demand continued to show strength last week, as material moved at unchanged prices. Supplies were hard to obtain in some instances, and generally not too plentiful. This situation was thought due to the fact that production of pyroxylin materials had diminished considerably for some time. However, it was pointed out that material was being produced for a good many end uses still. Shell scrap, for example, was in relatively good supply.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Buying interest was better than previously. Customers continued to order in moderate quantities for prompt shipments. Prices were unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The current price of 30c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East, 32c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 33c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, was considered uniform in the trade by most producers last week, as the recent 3c. per pound reduction was generally met. Business was good, with sizable quantities called for by consumers.

Dicapryl Phthalate—More makers last week followed the example of one producer who lowered prices to 30c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. It was felt that this move would serve to stabilize the market. Consumers continued to order average amounts for actual needs.

Diethyl Phthalate—Market was quiet last week, with prices unchanged at 25c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Para-Coumarone-Indene Resins

Available in ten melting points from a liquid to tough, brittle solids. Brief descriptions of principal properties are given below. Complete data and samples will be gladly sent upon request.

SOLUBILITY
All grades are soluble in coal tar solvents, turpentine, terpene solvents, most ketones, most chlorinated solvents and derivatives, and esters. Most grades are soluble in drying and semi-drying oils.

COLORS
Colors vary from light (Coal Tar Resin Color Scale numbers 1½ to 3½) through medium, reddish, dark to extra dark (nos. 12-16).

WEIGHTS
PICCOUMARON Resins vary in weight according to the melting point, averaging 8.5 to 9.2 pounds per gallon.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Have good acid resistance, being inert to all except concentrated oxidizing acids; good alkali resistance; do not react with most pigments. Composition is essentially para-coumarone-indene polymer.

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Suitable plasticizers include: most of the chemical or ester types; most of the aromatic types; most of the aromatic hydrocarbon types such as Di Polymer oil, heavy coal tar oils and the like; most heat-bodied oils; cottonseed pitches; soft petroleum residues.

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per pound, tankcars, delivered, 27c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 28c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Di-isobutyl Phthalate—Prices were lowered to bring the product in line with current prices for dibutyl phthalate. Present listings were 29c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East, 31c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 32c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—The market appeared more stable last week, although there was some feeling that the situation was not as firm as it could be. Material continued listed at 32c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 34c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 35c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Diphenyl Phthalate—Delivered price of 51¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, continued steady and unaffected by the recent turmoil among the plasticizers. Demand continued restricted to immediate needs.

Ethyl Cellulose—The government continued its strong demand in many areas, leaving scanty supplies for the use of civilian consumers. One maker reported capacity production. Pricips were unchanged.

Nitrocellulose—Sales were reported up to last year's average by one firm. Stocks were available for early shipment, with prices steady and unchanged.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Spot price decreased to 17c. to 17½c. per pound, duty paid, as a result of the reluctance of large consumers to come into the market. Prices were off even though there was not too much offered on spot last week. Shipment price was 17c. to 17½c. per pound, as to quantity, and could have been shaded in firm bids for large lots. Domestic production was better than many had anticipated, with offerings reported from the California area last week. New Zealand quotations were weaker, reflecting conditions in the market for Argentine. French offerings were scanty. Paper coaters here still preferred to work from small inventories, buying only in small amounts for immediate needs.

Chlorinated Rubber—Demand was such that supplies were said to be tight in many areas last week. Business was judged better than during the corresponding period last year. The pressure on supplies was expected to be alleviated by the completion of new facilities. Prices remained the same.

Glue—Prices were unchanged last week. The following figures prepared by the Bureau of Census indicate in pounds the production, shipments, and stocks of animal glue.

Production

	February	January
Hide glue, total	4,778,275	4,671,413
Low grade	1,545,022	1,534,376
Medium grade	1,471,981	1,243,311
High grade	1,226,456	1,226,456
Extra high grade	534,816	667,275
Bone glue, total	5,364,916	5,152,509
Green	3,936,333	3,741,563
Extracted	1,428,583	1,410,946
Glue, total	10,143,191	9,823,927

Shipments

Hide glue, total	3,517,371	*4,422,459
Low grade	1,203,191	1,600,670
Medium grade	1,138,711	1,243,951
High grade	644,631	820,918
Extra high grade	530,838	*756,920
Bone glue, total	5,713,491	5,366,222
Green	4,544,899	3,999,656
Extracted	1,168,592	1,366,566
Glue, total	9,230,862	*9,788,681

Stocks

Hide glue, total	22,844,726	*21,583,822
Low grade	11,565,388	11,223,557
Medium grade	4,357,321	4,024,051
High grade	4,592,953	4,011,128
Extra high grade	2,329,064	*2,325,086
Bone glue, total	15,963,078	16,311,653
Green	9,908,418	10,516,984
Extracted	6,054,660	5,794,669
Glue, total	38,807,804	*37,895,475

*Revised.

Naphthenates — Prices remained unchanged, reflecting in part the static position of raw materials. Demand was said to be slow considering the time of year. Supplies were available for prompt shipment.

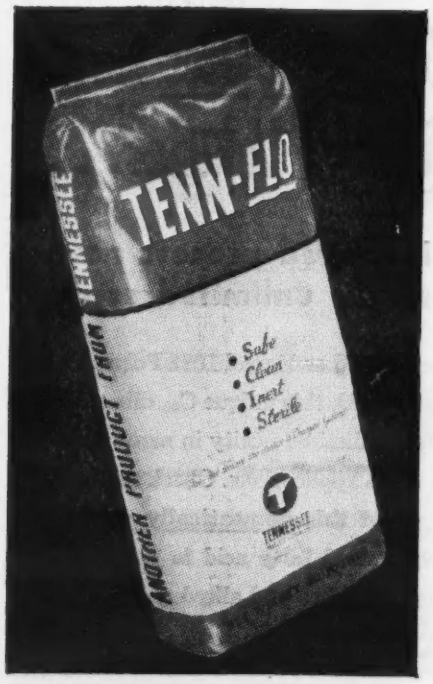
Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Market was firm for all varieties last week, with Nos. 2 and 3 Congo gums registering gains of ½c. per pound, spot, and Pontianak chips increased 1c. per pound same basis. Fair demand from all sides was noted, with supplies fairly low at primary sources. Domestic demand was spotty, with consumers interested in immediate shipment for actual needs.

Dammar Gum—Price of Singapore No. 1 Dammar was very firm last week, due partly to low stocks at sources of supply, and partly to competitive buying by foreign countries. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Shellac—New crop material was appar-

about Tenn-Flo filter aid



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Chats about Finishes

DECORATOR COLORS FOR CHEMICAL PLANTS
by
FRED K. SHANKWEILER
Manager of Hercules' Chlorinated Products Sales

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Fred K. Shankweiler

Cellulose Products Department
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY INCORPORATED
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ently delayed, resulting in continued firmness in the Calcutta market last week. Nearby old crop was very firm. Spot prices in this country for both bleached and orange grades were steady and unchanged. Some intermediate orange types were scarce on spot. Buying interest in this country was slow, with inquiry confined to small lots for immediate needs.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes—Material continued to move well to consumers in the paint trade last week. Prices were unchanged. Present production and stocks were well able to keep up with the current rate of consumption.

Calcium Carbonate—One producer reported that his plant was running at capacity last week. Demand was good, as the paint trade withdrew sizable amounts. It was also pointed out that business had gained due to the withdrawal of a major producer from the market. Although production was at a peak, it was felt that the supply position was by no means critical.

Gypsum, Anhydrous—Demand continued restricted due to the specialized nature of this material. Consumer interest moved along at an average pace. Supplies were readily available at unchanged prices.

Silica—Inquiry was about average last week. Quotations were without change. Stocks were plentiful.

Talc—One source felt that paint sales had been a little off, but that business in general was about as good as during the corresponding period last year. Listings remained steady.

Naval Stores

The following figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture indicate production of naval stores:—

	March	February
	Barrels*	
Turpentine, gum, central stills	4,480	4,320
Wood, steam distilled	16,460	16,670
destructively distilled	260	180
sulfate	16,450	14,390
Total	33,170	31,240
Lipentene	3,090	1,760
Pine oil	16,090	15,430
Pine tar	8,670	6,780
Other monocyclic hydrocarbon	5,250	6,420
	Drums†	
Rosin, gum, central stills	14,740	13,810
Wood, steam distilled	102,530	102,440
Total	117,270	116,250

*Barrels of 50 gallons.
†Drums of 520 pounds net.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	...	...	$7.60	...	...
WG	...	...	7.75	...	$7.76‡
WW	$8.00	$7.96	7.95	...	...
Bags—					
K	7.44‡	...	...	...	...
WG	...	...	...	...	7.44
WW	...	...	7.70	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended April 16)—WW $7.55, WG $7.30, N $7.20, K or better, $7.19‡, 1,250*.

Sales, USDA
262* 1‡ 389* ... 445*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.55, N $8.60, WG $8.75, WW $8.90

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.5325	.532	...	.5325
Sales	...	10,000*†	4,000*†	...	4,000*†

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. §Gallons. ‡Average price.

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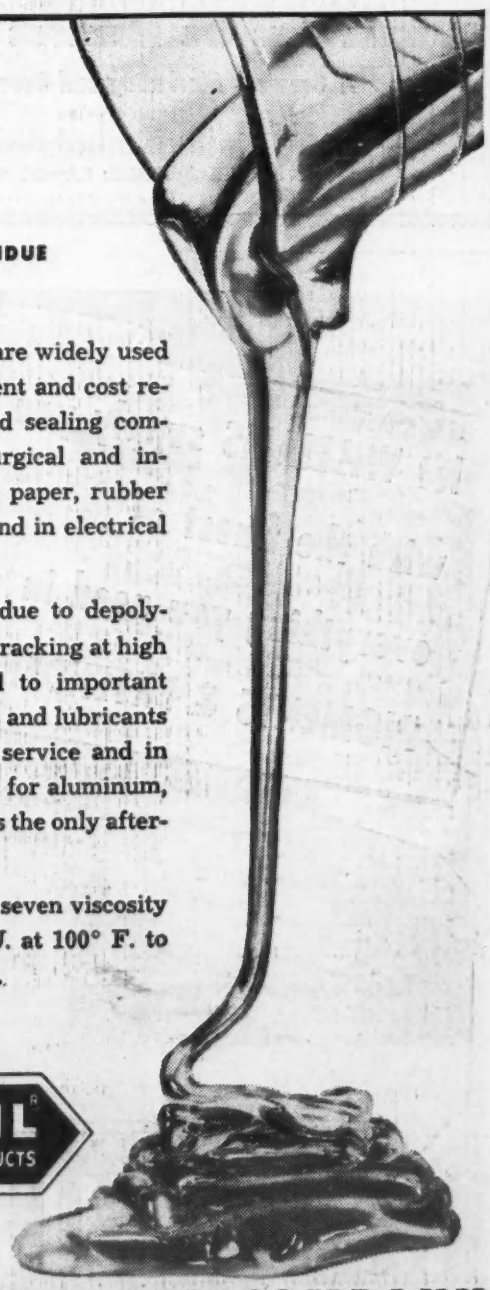
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Linseed Oil Export Sales Total 5,500,000 Pounds

Sales for export of a total of 5,500,000 pounds of raw linseed oil was announced April 22 by the Department of Agriculture. The sales, which were made from stocks acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its 1952 flaxseed price support program, were made on a bid basis, in accordance with the April export sales announcement.

One sale, for 2,000,000 pounds, was at 7.35 cents per pound; the other, for 3,500,000 pounds, was at 7.46 cents per pound. Both sales were on a delivery-in-store basis. New York area, for export to friendly countries.

W. C. Hardesty Co. to Move

W. C. Hardesty Company is moving its main offices today to new and larger quarters at 25 Main street, Belleville, N. J. According to F. G. Merckel, president, the move to more spacious quarters is in line with current expansion of the firm's research facilities, sales staff and overall production program. The company, which makes fatty acids, plasticizers and other chemicals products, had been headquartered in New York city.

Omni Products Being Represented By Display at Trade Fair in Milan

Omni Products Corporation, New York, is being represented at the Milan Trade Fair, Milan, Italy, which closes this week. The display features resins manufactured by Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., as well as a shell molding machine and bonding fixture produced by Shell Process, Inc., Chicopee, Mass. Omni is exclusive export representative for both of these firms.

Kyanize Makes Lawrence Western Unit Gen'l Manager

Edward P. Lawrence, manager of the western district of Kyanize Paints, Inc., Everett, Mass., has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Sedal Paint Company of Springfield, Ill., the Kyanize western manufacturing division. Announcement of Mr. Lawrence's promotion was made by Renshaw Smith, jr., Kyanize president, who reported at the same time that the name of the western unit has been changed from Seck-DeVault Paint Company to the Sedal Paint Company.

Besides Mr. Lawrence, officers of Sedal Paint are the following:—Vice-president, Henry C. Bainbridge; treasurer, H. A. Hall, jr., and secretary, George Sliby. Mr. Smith is president of both Sedal Paint and the parent company, Kyanize.

Trade Briefs

Landers-Segal Color Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed George M. Curry Minnesota sales representative.

White Metal Manufacturing Company, Hoboken, N. J., has added R. Smith Schenk, formerly president of Sun Tube Corporation, Hillside, N. J., as consultant.

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SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 98% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the firmness of oilmeals. Cottonseed peanut and soybean meals reached new highs for the season.

Crude edible oils reacted lower with the drastic decline in new crop soybeans and soybean oil. Early advances were lost in corn, cottonseed, and soybean oils. Trading was light and spotty.

Crude coconut oil was stronger with copra advancing fractionally. Refined grades also were higher. Olive oil was easier, due to selling pressure and slow demand.

Improved tone prevailed in tallow and greases and quotations were slightly higher for all grades. Moderate volume of business was reported for domestic and export delivery at the higher levels. Soapers showed little interest in replacements.

Higher flaxseed market stiffened linseed oil and crushers raised prices fractionally. Trading, however, was reported slow and sizable quantities were available at concessions. Other drying oils continued inactive. Tung oil was quotably unchanged, but could have been shaded on firm bids. Oiticica oil was dull and featureless. Refined fish oil was in fair demand for fill-in needs.

Among vegetable waxes, Japan and refined ouricury continued to advance. Stocks of Japan wax were scarce on spot and for shipment from Japan. Refined ouricury also was in limited supply here and holders of small lots lifted asking prices 3 to 5 cents per pound. The cost of ouricury is well above carnauba, with more consumers switching to the latter.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed fatty, 3 10c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 3 10c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $5 per ton.
Soybean meal, $7 per ton.
Wax, Japan, 2c. per lb.
Ouricury, ref., 3c. to 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, olive, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 24, 1953
120.29	116.51	108.06	94.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest was reported fair, chiefly for prompt requirements. All grades were maintained at current levels.

Coconut—Crude was firmer at 14c. after sales were noted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. May was quoted at 13¾c. and June, 13½c. At New York prompt delivery was lifted to 15c. per pound, tankcars.

Corn—Crude was firmer and up fractionally. Sales were reported at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was higher at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Drastic declines in new crop soybeans and soybean oil were reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures late in the week. Early advances disappeared, the market closing fractionally lower, with new crop months scoring the largest losses. Trading was active, the market following the course of allied markets. Lard also broke sharply and was contributing factor. Refined salad oil eased to former levels. Tankcars were quoted at 17⅞c. per pound, New York prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil also lost early gains and trading took place at unchanged quotations. In the southeast trading was reported at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills; 14⅛c., Valley and 13⅞c., Texas.

CCC sold 14,600 metric tons of refined cottonseed oil at 12⅛c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. storage for shipment to the Netherlands. This purchase was made against recent FOA grant of $3,850,000 to that country.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 23 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	73	16.69	16.25	16.35@16.40
July	137	16.55	16.11	16.18S
September	42	15.60	14.80	14.90S
October	11	15.27	14.85	14.50@14.70
December	15	15.00	14.55	14.45@14.48
1955, March	6	14.76	14.48	14.48S

Total sales, 284 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Soybean oil trading light. Crude soybean oil nominal at 14¼c. to 14¼c. tankers, Decatur. Cottonseed meal quoted at $73 per ton, sacked, and $70 bulk, Memphis. Hulls, $6 per ton, Valley and $7 Memphis.

Linseed—Higher flaxseed strengthened the linseed oil market and quotations were lifted 3/10c. per pound. Raw oil was quoted at 14.3c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 15.55c. tankcars, New York basis. Firm bids it was reported could have shaded open quotations several points for sizable quantities. Consumers continued to limit purchases to fill-in needs. Interest in forward requirements was inactive and most consumers were said to be covered up to the end of June.

CCC sold 5,500,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for export to friendly nations last week, of which 2,000,000 pounds was booked at 7.35c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. storage point and 3,500,000 pounds at 7.46c. per pound, same basis.

Minneapolis.—Although there was some scattered business in raw linseed oil the past week, rank and file of the trade held to a hand-to-mouth basis. With new-crop flaxseed due to be much lower than present costs, there was no incentive for other than replenishment buying. Crushers as well as consumers held inventories low. Tankcar trading price on raw oil for April-July was around 14c. to 14.3c. per pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	6,840,000	6,060,000
Since Sept. 1	199,500,000	228,870,000

Flaxseed — Market was strong and higher. Trading was moderate.

Minneapolis. — Cash flaxseed prices ruled firm the past week, reflecting fair demand and light offers. No. 1 seed sold in a range of $3.95 to $3.99 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Trading basis held steady, with crushers paying premiums of 3c. a bushel over the May future price. Purchases of seed in the spot and to-arrive market were narrow. Spot cash purchases totaled 10 cars and only 225 bushels out of store. To-arrive bookings amounted to 5 cars and 15,000 bushels in small lots out of storage. Receipts of flax at Minneapolis for the week totaled 107 cars, compared to 149 cars the preceding week and 52 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 9 cars as against 26 cars the previous week and 31 cars in the same week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	187,250	88,400	15,750	52,700
Since Sept. 1	15,414,900	12,263,700	3,106,700	2,485,750

Oiticica—Trading continued slow. Tankcars were unchanged at 17¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 18¾c., carlots to 19c. for smaller quantities.

Olive—Quiet demand and increased offerings unsettled this market. Prices were slightly lower at $2.20 to $2.30 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Arrivals totaled 4,500 drums at New York last week.

Preliminary estimate of the olive oil production from 1953 olive crop in the Mediterranean Basin was placed at 1,150,000 short tons, compared with the revised estimate of 801,800 tons from the 1952 crop, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The 45 percent increase in the oil production was due to 1953 being the year of high output as weather conditions on the whole were more favorable than 1952.

Palm—Trading was slow. Spot stocks were unchanged at 12.4c. to 12½c. per pound, as to quantity. Tankcars were held at 11.4c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude oil was steady with sales at 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was maintained at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The government released peanuts for 24 tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—Trading was light. Refined was unchanged and well held at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—This market reacted lower, losing early fractional advances as a result of the sharp declines in new crop soybeans. Crude closed unchanged after reaching new highs. At the close tankcars were sold and bid at 14⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, April and May shipment; June-July at 14¼c. and 11⅝c., October-December. Refined salad oil was un-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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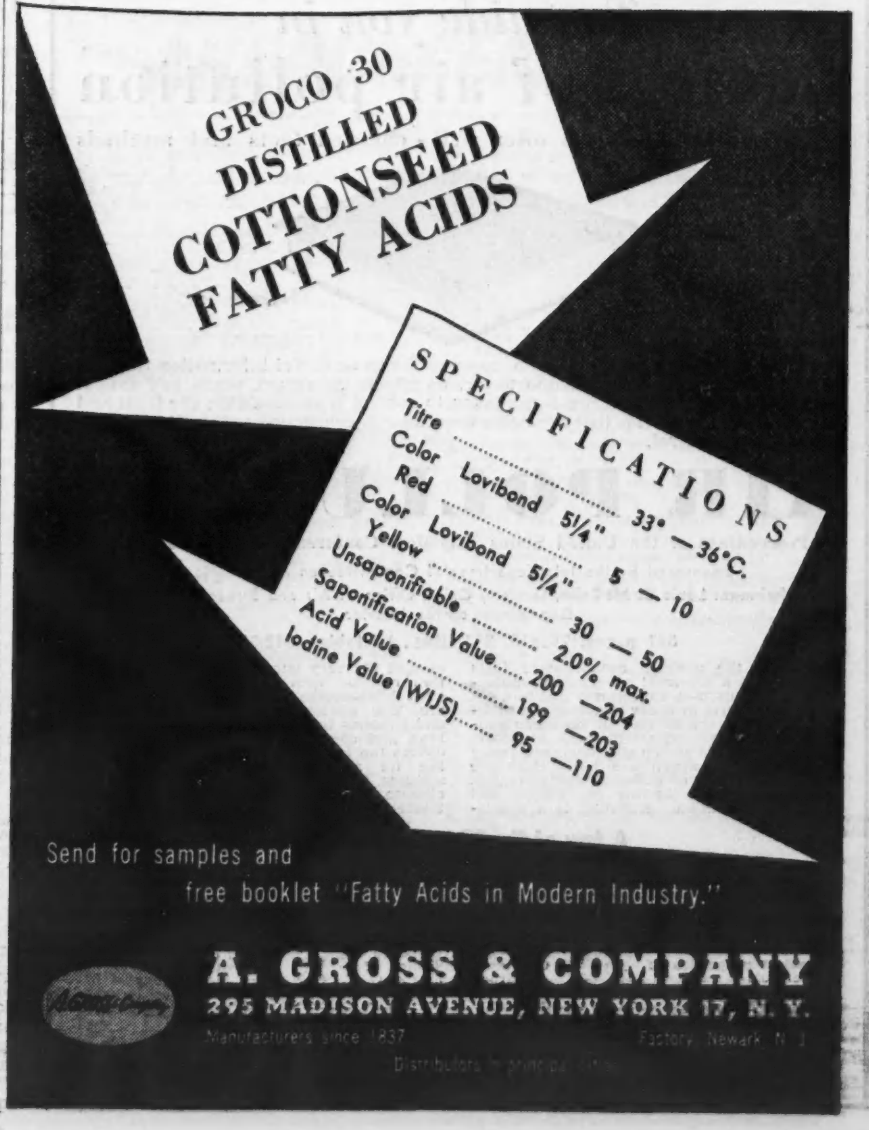
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changed at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 23 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	6	14.45	14.36	14.33@14.50
July	135	14.55	14.13	14.35S
September	54	13.50	12.50	12.74@12.80
October	17	12.30	11.70	11.75S
December	25	12.45	11.55	11.54@11.55
1955, March	1	12.25	12.25	11.56@11.70

Total sales, 238 contracts.

Tung — Buying interest was inactive. Tankcars were quotably unchanged at 22⅜c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, with intimations that ⅛c. less could have been done on a firm bid. Drums were quoted at 23⅞c. per pound, carlots and up to 23½c. for lesser quantities. Arrivals at New York totaled 1,317 tons from the Argentine last week.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Trading was reported slow. Shipments were unchanged and nominal at $105 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	1,052,250	600,000
Previous week	1,255,500	814,000
Corresponding week, 1953	1,282,650	3,471,200
Total this year	23,279,900	8,430,000
Corresponding period, 1953	47,581,800	35,168,700

Copra—Prompt shipments were lifted sharply to $187.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, up $8.50 per ton.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Prices were firmer under improved trading, chiefly for export. Domestic business also was more active. All grades were lifted ¼c. per pound. Offerings were closely held. Yellow was sold at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, was higher at 6¾c. and brown, 5½c. Choice white grease was nominal at 9¼c. to 9½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was stronger and continued to reach new highs. Cash lard was quoted at 21⅜c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Further strength developed in the market and quotations were lifted to 18⅝c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine also was higher at 13¼c. per pound, barrels.

Tallow—Increased demand for export resulted in a stronger tone. Prices were advanced ¼c. per pound. Fancy in drums for export were moved at 8⅞c. and 9c. per pound, f.a.s. Inquiry for export continued keen. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7½c.; special, 7¼c. and No. 1, 7⅛c. Edible demand improved and prices were boosted to 13c. to 13½c. per pound, same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported slow. Shipments of tanked oil were held at 9⅛c per pound, drums, New York delivery. Offers were light. Stocks on spot were named at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined — Demand was restricted to small lots for prompt needs. Prices were without change. Light pressed oil was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars, but could have been shaded on firm bids. New crop menhaden oil was inactive and nominal at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Fatty Acids

Moderate consuming demand was reported for most fatty acids. Prices were unchanged for all grades. Red oil was in active request against orders and supplies were limited, while stocks of stearic acid were ample. Vegetable acids continued in steady demand and were firm, reflecting the strength of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Strong protein markets, along with continued good demand, have stiffened this market. Meal 41 percent sold up to $75 per ton, sacked Memphis, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, but became available at $73 late in week, and $80. North Carolina points for April-May shipment. Only a few mills were operating as the season's crush is almost completed. Reports indicated that the government was selling a fairly good tonnage of meal owned by CCC but information was lacking as to the exact tonnage moved.

Linseed Meal—Stocks were scarce and market was entirely nominal. Trading was quiet.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market was a stagnant affair, with virtually no one producing it and no one much interested in buying it at current levels. Crushers that were operating on a limited basis put through flaxseed screenings, making a low protein meal of around 22 percent. This brought only about half of the price of full extracted meal. Extracted meal for nearby was nominal at $80 to $81 per ton, bulk, Minneapolis. Expeller meal ranged from $82.50 a ton to $84 bulk, Minneapolis, as to seller. The major crusher making this meal was out of the market.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	12,960,000	6,540,000
Since Sept. 1	473,950,000	405,820,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Supplies of meal in the Southeast were ample and demand was somewhat better. Prices have been steadily rising along with continued strength in the soybean and other high protein meals. Old process 45 percent was moved at $93 per ton, sacked f.o.b. Georgia points and solvent at $89.50 f.o.b. South Alabama for April-May shipment. Last week's release of peanuts by the government for crushing will produce approximately 1,500 tons of meal.

Soybean Meal—Further strength in the soybeans market caused sellers to boost prices sharply. Demand continued fairly good but principally for spot shipments. Meal, 44 percent was held at $101 per ton, bulk Decatur and $101 basis Memphis, April-May shipment. A few oil mills in the Mississippi Valley are planning to crush soybeans during April, May and early June.

Waxes

Beeswax—Market remained steady, with the strength of crude grades. Offers for shipment were light and closely held. African crude ranged from 53c. to 55c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Candelilla—Market was unchanged and steady. Trading was light and spotty. The Mexican ban on harvesting of the candelilla plant, used in wax production, has been eased to permit cooperative farmers in the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas to gather the plant provided they do it for their own account, under the control and financing of the National Bank of Foreign Trade, and do not exceed the production limitation established by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Carnauba — While consuming demand continued restricted to actual needs, the market remained steady at prevailing quotations, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 82c. to 84c. per pound and refined, 84c. to 88c. per pound, as to seller and quantity. Yellow No. 1 was unchanged at $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, same basis. Reports from Brazil stated that the government will finance carnauba shipments on the basis of 70 percent of the f.o.b. price.

Japan—Prices were further advanced for dwindling stocks on spot. Light stocks were quoted at 38c. to 40c. per pound, with some holders limiting sales to regular customers only. Offerings from Japan continued scarce and higher at 42c. per pound.

Ouricury—Price trend continued upwards due to scarcity of stocks here and for shipment from Brazil. Refined was lifted to 93c. to 96c. per pound, depending upon buyer, seller and quantity. Some users have switched to carnauba because of its lower cost.

Cottonseed Oil Purchase Funds Go to Netherlands

The Foreign Operations Administration last week announced the allotment of $3,850,000 to the Netherlands for the purchase of cottonseed oil from the United States and possessions.

The oil will be purchased under PA No. 47-0508-00-45-4150 and procurement will be carried out through the Department of Agriculture. The agency also allotted $1,085,000 to Turkey to purchase medicinals and pharmaceuticals and $535,000 for the purchase of raw materials to manufacture agricultural insecticides and pesticides in Turkey. All purchases would be made in the United States.

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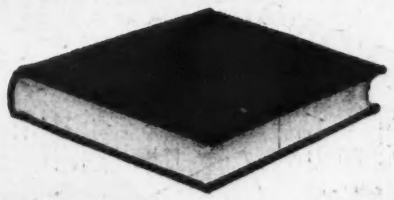
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JUST PURCHASED

1—Pfaudler 100 gal. Glass Lined Reactor, Jktd. & Agit.

1—Pfaudler 2 gal. Glass Lined Reactor.

1—Glascote 25 gal. Stainless Steel Reactor.

1—100 gal. St. St. Kettle, Jktd. & Agit.

2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr.

1—Readco 1 Qt. Double Arm Sigma Blade Jktd. Mixer, St. St.

1—Day 10 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, Sigma Blades, St. St.

1—Tolhurst Susp. Centrifugal, 26" dia. steel imperf. basket.

1—Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 38", St. St. covered.

1—Rotex Screen, 20" x 81", 3 deck.

1—Stokes "F" Tablet Press.

1—Stokes "E" Tablet Press.

1—Mikro Pulverizer, St. St. Bantam.

1—Patterson Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 21" x 33".

1—Patterson St. St. Conical Blender, 20" dia. x 24".

1—Shriver 24" Filter Press, 24 ch.

1—Sperry 12" Filter Press, 5 ch.

1—DeLaval LA-11 Centrifugal.

2—St. St. Shell & Tube Condensers, 60 sq. ft.

1—B & J Rotary Cutter, Std. Ideal, St. St.

1—Mikro Pulverizer, St. St., #1-SH.

8—Vertical Agitator Drives, 70 rpm, 40 HP.

1—6' D x 8' L Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.

4—Horiz. Double Ribbon Mixers, 100, 50, 40 cu. ft.

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BIRD CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE—36"x50"—S.S. TYPE 304.

Kiln 19' diameter by 120' long x ¾" plate, welded construction, complete with reduction unit, trunnions and 15 h.p. motor.

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CONDENSOR-KARBATE, 26.5 sq. ft. Complete with fittings. New.
FILTER PRESS—SHRIVER, 30"x30", C.I. 24-3" Frames.
HEAT EXCHANGER—GRISCOM RUS 49-1" SS Tubes, 135 sq. ft.
KETTLES—GROEN, All SS, 100 PSI Jackets, 2—NEW 50 Gal., 2—60 Gal.
KETTLES—250 Gal. Steel, Jacket 100 PSI, ASME Code. New.
MILL—PEBBLE—PATTERSON, 250 Gal., 15 HP Motor.
MIXER — DRY POWDER — SPROUT WALDRON, 600#, SS, 3 HP Motor.
MIXERS—Double Arm Sigma Blades, SS Arms & Trough; 12, 30, 60 & 200 Gal. Jacketed 100 PSI.
TANKS—SS 304, 316 & 347; 35, 300, 1,000 & 3,000 Gal.

Fabricators of New Stainless Steel Alloy Chemical Equipment ASME Code.

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Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
5 x15 Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2- Allbr Neil 4 x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam. gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Shriver 30"x30" Iron P&F Filter Press.
10 Sperry and Shriver, 12" 18" 24" 30" 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Futers.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Devine 36" dia. Impreg Unit, complete.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

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Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5'. 30"x42".
Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36". Jar Mills.
Abbe 25 gal. steel encased Jar Mill.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Williams #3 & 2XX heavy duty Hammer Mills.
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell #1 & #000 Rotary Cutters.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr high. Also 7½x20. 4 Roll.
1 9"x24" 1 Pr High Steel Roller Mill
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U S & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 2½, 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers. to 150 gals.

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Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine
Sperry 36" sq. iron Filter Presses Hydr. Closing.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ½ to 4".
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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FILTERPRESS—Cast Iron, 12"—24"—30".
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DRYER—Steam, 24 trucks with trays.
DRYER—Koch E1, 12 shelves, 36"x40".
AUTOCLAVES—Agtd., 1—2—50 gallons.
KETTLE—60 gal. Agtd. S/S.
KETTLE—50 gal. Agtd. Copper.
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9—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf Double Door Vac. Shelf Dryers 59" x 78".
1—Double Drum Dryer 48" x 108".
1—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Cent. M.D.
1—ATM 36" S.S. Sus. Style Cent. M.D.
1—Day 15 Gal. D.A. Jack Kneader.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack Mixer 10 H.P.
3—Pf. Reactors, Glass Lined 100 & 500 Gals.
1—Autoclave 110 Gal. 2000 psi.
2—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses 4 Eye 40 Ch. 2" Cake, Hyd. Closures.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Brze. Leaves.
1—Day Roball 40" x 120"—Triple Screen.
3—Alum. Cels. Bubble Cap 27" & 36".
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Jack. Crystallizer.
1—Mikro 2TH Pulv. 15 H.P. Motor.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. Boiler 160 psi.
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1—Rubber Lined Tank 3500 Gal. Closed.
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2—Day 40 Gallon Pony Mixers.
1—Standard 429 Gluer & Sealer.
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3—Piston Fillers 2-4-10 Pistons S.S.

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Pressure Tank 8x40', 125 psi., ASME.
Kettles: st. steel agit., 50 and 150 gal.
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Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
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Vibrators: Syntron model F22, 220 volt.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
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Vacuum Pumps: Stokes, Nash, Beach-Russ.
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Mikro 4TH, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam Pulverizers; Schutz O'Neill Mills.

Lehman Upright High-Speed 3-Roll Mill.

Fitzpatrick S.S. "D" Comminuter.

W. & P. type 3500 gal. Steam Jacketed, Double Arm Mixer.

Baker Perkins 150 gal. Unidor S. J. Double Arm Mixer.

Baker Perkins BB, W. & P., Readco heavy duty 50, 100, 150 gal. Double Arm Mixer.

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Colton Rotary Tablet Machine.

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Copper, Aluminum and S.S. Steam Jacketed Kettles.

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★ Croll-Reynolds Vacuum Evaporator of MONEL; 30" x 5' with 2 stage Evactor.

★ Paterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 8'; 6' x 6' and 6' x 8'.

★ International 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill with 50 H.P. gear head motor.

★ Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor Jacketed for 150 PSI and Internal Pressure 300 PSI; 50" x 17'.

★ Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Ter-Meer Continuous Centrifuge No. 512 with 7½ H.P. AC motor.

★ Lancaster MixMuller Model EAG4 complete with hoist and all accessories; 10 H.P. AC motor.

★ Readco 210 Gal. Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; extra heavy; 30" x 33" x 68".

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1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
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2—Sweetland #12 & 7 filters hydraulic close.

10—Shriver 30 x 24" wood filter presses.

1—Stokes DD2—rotary tablet press.

4—B & J #0-½—1 rotary cutters.

6—Autoclaves stainless 347—80 gal. agitated.

12—Stainless reactors 50 to 800 gal.—some agitated.

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2—7500# dry powder ribbon mixers.

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High Speed Roller Mills, Medium Speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co. 249 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N. J.

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Custom Mixer—Wanted custom liquid insecticide mixer to manufacture and ship from our formulas and ingredients. Must have liquid bulk storage, warehouse space for raw materials. Shipment in drums. No small packages. Chicago and New York areas. OPD 333.

Wanted—Custom Grinder: To process carloads of organic residue material to produce minus 100 mesh product. Should be located north of Ohio river and east of Mississippi river. OPD 334.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers Rotary and batch Dryers. Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles. Distilling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 60 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. HO 3-4425., N. Y. Phone BA 7-0600.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 312.

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 313.

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Wanted—Lacquer and synthetic chemist formulator. Thoroughly experienced. Salary $7,500.00 up. Apply giving full details to OPD 315.

Lead, Zinc Curb Seen

—*Continued from page 3*

the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which provides that any contracting party may take "any action which it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests . . . taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations."

Conditions for Import Curbs

Accordingly, the commission added, any legislation passed by congress imposing import restrictions would have to contain a statement to the effect that an emergency in international relations exists and that the imposition of the import restrictions provided for in the legislation is necessary for the protection of the essential security interests of the United States.

"It would seem necessary," the report concluded, "that such a recital would have to be predicated, of course, upon a determination made in good faith that the additional import restrictions on lead and zinc were necessary to protect the essential security interests of the United States and upon the existence of an emergency in international relations such as is contemplated by article XXI."

P.A.'s-Eye View

—*Continued from page 5*

ful analysis of the markets is the current policy of most buyers.

Specific Commodity Changes

The "ups" about balanced the "downs" in number; were more important due to nonferrous metals. Up were brass ingots, die castings, copper, glass containers, sugar, hides, lead, mercury, soybean oil, rubber, soap, steel scrap, tin, typewriters zinc and zinc products.

Down were alcohol, autos, carbides, gray iron castings, coal, some cartons, ferrosilicon, dairy products, fuel oil, gasoline, glycols, manila rope, linseed oil, rosin, some steel. Among the few-hard-to-get are nickel, selenium, structural steel.

Canada

Industrial activity was stepped up in Canada in April. Order books are somewhat better than in the United States, and production is a little lower. Commodity price structure is not as firm. Inventories are building up. Employment is right in line with the states. Buying policy is of longer range, particularly on imported materials. Tax relief in the new budget is reported to be disappointing. Canadians are still optimistic for a good second quarter.

Atomic Bill Hearings

—*Continued from page 3*

determined to be specially utilizable in fission processes. The term "special material" is then used throughout the act in place of the prior term of "fissionable material."

(2) Title to all special material would be retained in the United States as an exercise of the powers of the United States to arm itself, and to prepare for its defense.

(3) Regulation of the industry is accomplished by exercise of the powers over the property of the United States contained in article 4, section 3 of the Constitution, as well as its powers over interstate and foreign commerce, and its power to provide for the common defense.

Title to Reactors

(4) Title to reactors and other facilities utilizing or producing special materials is allowed to be held by the private persons who would be licensees.

(5) In order to encourage prospecting to increase our domestic supplies of uranium, the earlier provisions retaining rights to source materials in public lands have been eliminated.

(6) Normal patent rights would be permitted in the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

(7) Standards for licensing are established in order to provide sound statutory bases for guidance of the Atomic Energy Commission in this new field. In addition, normal administrative procedures have been established as far as possible consonant with the requirements of secrecy in the field because of common defense and security.

The criminal provisions of the present act, dealing with the unlawful disclosure of restricted data, have been re-examined and tightened. The bill proposes imposing absolute liability on those lawfully having access to restricted data who disclose the restricted data to persons not authorized to receive it.

In addition to these matters, many items of organization and powers of the Commission, of its advisory committees, and the joint committee have been re-examined and strengthened. Wherever changes had been thought generally desirable, they were suggested.

Drug Trade Cites Tax Flaws

—*Continued from page 3*

in a liquid medicine—a liniment. Similar authorizations followed for tincture of iodine and liquid soap. The national prohibition act changed the law again to provide only that alcohol be denatured so as to be "unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage," and the prohibition against alcohol being denatured so as to be unfit for liquid medicines was no longer in effect.

Application of 1906 Law Noted

Mr. Barta said that although the language of H. R. 8300 re-enacts the language of the 1906 law and the 1919 law and provides that alcohol may be withdrawn free of tax for denaturation "as provided by existing law," the house committee report stated that by "existing law" it is intended that the 1906 law shall apply.

He urged the committee to amend the language of the bill so that the prohibition of the 1906 act against the use of denatured alcohol apply to "ingestive liquid" medicines. In this way the status quo will be maintained, he pointed out, and the use of specially denatured alcohol continued in the production of liquid medicinal preparations intended for external use.

The change in the drawback provision requested by Mr. Barta grows out of a change proposed to be made in the law for the benefit of the distillers. The distillers and proprietors of industrial alcohol are liable for payment of the alcohol taxes which are payable at the time the alcohol is withdrawn for consumption. The bill proposes that the taxes be paid by return which will permit the distillers to delay payment of the taxes until a later date.

However, the drug manufacturers and extract manufacturers pay the tax when they purchase the alcohol and are entitled to a drawback of all but $1 per gallon of the tax. But under the bill they cannot obtain their drawback until the distillers have paid the taxes into the Treasury. Mr. Barta explained that this means that the drug and flavoring extract manufacturers will have their capital tied up between the distillers and the government for extended periods, which will prove to be a hardship in many cases.

He asked for corrective changes in the law which would allow the drawback to be made upon a certification by the distiller that the amount of the tax had been determined, whether or not it had yet been received by the department. Since all parties liable to the government are under bond, there would be no loss to the Treasury, he said.

Cooper & Cooper Buys Himrod

Cooper & Cooper, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has purchased the capital stock of Himrod Manufacturing Company, Hoboken, N. J. Newly elected officers are:—President, Samuel G. Cooper; vice-president, Harry Cooper; secretary, E. J. Mackay, and treasurer, Leo J. Burnes.

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Advertisers Index

an Wood Steel Co. 48
nerican Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
nerican Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc. 8
nsul Chemical Co. 44
rmour & Company 13

aker, J. T. Chemical Co. 1, 50
rclay Chemical Co. 70
reco Oil Co. 41
rnett Laboratories 54
rrett Division 46
acon Chemical Industries, Inc. 44
rkshire Chemicals, Inc. 54
os Laboratories, Inc. 55
newitz Laboratories, Inc. 36
rden Co., The 16
wer, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 34
wman, Charles, & Co. 55
ill Equipment Co. 67
ode Corp., The 66

apital City Products Co. 66
rbide & Carbon Chemical Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2, 43
rey, Philip, Mfg. Co. 37
lanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 72
hemical & Process Machinery Co. 69
hemical Service Corp. 70
hemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 72
hemirad Corporation 44
hemsol, Incorporated 53
hurch & Dwight Co., Inc. 32
leveland Steel Barrel Co. 49
bal Chemical Sales Div. United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries 49
olumbia Southern Chemical Corp. 32
ommercial Solvents Corp. 6
onnelly, Inc. 48
onsolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 35
onsolidated Products Co., Inc. 67
onsulting Chemists and Engineers 57
ornwell Chemical Corp. 72
oupe, Robert A. 36

iamond Alkali Co. 38
icalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corp. 60
istillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 43
odge & Olcott, Inc. 59
ow Chemical Co. 18
unkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 53
u Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 11, 42

astman Chemical Products, Inc. 12
mery Industries, Inc. 61
quipment Clearing House, Inc. 68
sso Standard Oil Company 24

airmount Chemical Co., Inc. 49
elton Chemical Co., Inc. 60
ezandie & Sperrle 45
ine Organics, Inc. 54
irst Machinery Corp. 69
lorasynth Laboratories, Inc. 58
ritzsche Brothers, Inc. 58

as Purifying Materials Co. 36
elb, R., & Sons, Inc. 67
eneral Biochemicals, Inc. 66
General Tire & Rubber Co. 38
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 42
Gross, A., & Company 65

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 65
Harshaw Chemical Co. 29
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 69
Hercules Powder Co. 62
Heyden Chemical Corp. 43
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 28a, 51
Hooker Electrochemical Co. 34
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 58

Indoil Chemical Co. 63
Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 70
Innis, Speiden, & Co. 37
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 71
International Minerals & Chemical Corp. 26
Iritox Chemical Co. 70

Jefferson Chemical Co. 17

Koppers Company, Inc. 47

Lanaetex Products, Inc. 53
Lawler Company 69
Lever Brothers Company 44
Loeb, H., & Son 69
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 68
Lucidol Corp. 44

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 68
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 58
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 31, 63
Mantrose Corporation 62
Manufacturers Products Co. 70
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 54
Maschmeijer, A., Jr. 59
Matheson Coleman & Bell, Inc. 44
Mathieson Chemical Corporation 33
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 55
McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co. 38
Meer Corporation 53
Metalsalts Corporation 55
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 66
Miny Corp. 43
Monsanto Chemical Co. 48, 53, 63
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 35

National Aniline Div. 15
National Chlorophyll & Chemical Co. 54
National Milk Sugar Co. 43
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc. 64
National Tung Oil Marketing Cooperative, Inc. 64
Neville Chemical Company 40
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 69
Niagara Alkali Company 25
Nitrogen Division Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 34, 37, 38
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc. 23

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 64
Orbis Products Corp. 59
Oronite Chemical Co. 32

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 63
Penick, S. B., & Co. 52
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 61
Pennsylvania Refining Company 41
Perry Equipment Corp. 68
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 53
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. 36
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 45
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 54
Plax Corporation 48
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 60
Potash Co. of America 39
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Process Plants Service 68
Procter & Gamble 44
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10
Purocaine, Inc. 54

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. 55

Raney Catalyst Co. 45
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 39
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 21
Republic Steel Corp. 47
Richmond Mica Corp. 63
Rohm & Haas Co. 20
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 72
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 59

Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 38
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Shell Chemical Corp. 19
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 40
Sherwood Refining Co. 41
Smith, Foster D., Inc. 36
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 27
Spencer Chemical Co. 38
Stauffer Chemical Co. 33
Stein Equipment Co. 68
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 60
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 65
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 22
Synthetic Products Co. 64

Tar Residuals, Inc. 49
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. 62
Terra Chemicals, Inc. 36
Thurston & Braidich 53
Todd, A. M., Co. 58
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 52
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 69
Turner, Joseph & Co. 36

Ungerer & Company 60
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 2, 43
Union Standard Equipment Co. 68
United International Research, Inc. 70
United States Potash Co., Inc. 39
U. S Steel Corporation Subsidiaries, Coal Chemical Sales Div. 49

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 59
Verona Chemical Co. 60

Westvaco Chemical Div. 34
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 65
Williams, C. K., & Co. 64
Wilner Wood Products Co. 64
Wolf-Perry Machinery Co. 68
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 37

Zinsser & Co., Inc. 45

Wyandotte Division Appoints Sales, Field Representatives

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has named R. W. Moister resident sales representative in the central district office of its Michigan Alkali Division and has made two other appointments in this division. R. W. Hagemeyer has been appointed product manager of calcium carbonate sales and Lewis M. Ludlow has become field representative of the Pacific district office.

Mr. Moister will reside in Atlanta, Ga., and will work in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Recently he has worked out of the eastern district office. Mr. Hagemeyer joined Wyandotte in 1948, and spent a year in research, developing application data for "Purecal," Wyandotte's precipitated calcium carbonate. In his new position, Mr. Hagemeyer will be responsible for directing sales of "Purecal" to the paper, rubber, paint, plastics, printing ink, pharmaceutical and other industries. Mr. Ludlow has been a member of the organic department at Wyandotte since 1950 and recently was assistant to the manager of synthetic detergents.

Tankcars of Rubber Plants

—Continued from page 3

apart from the acquisition of a plant as such."

The commission also announced that arrangements have been made for the Federal Reserve Banks of New York; Chicago; Cleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, and Dallas, Tex., to accept and hold deposits of prospective bidders for the rubber facilities.

In another announcement, the commission stated that in negotiating with the bidders following the deadline for submission of bids May 27, negotiations will begin first with the person offering the highest amount for each facility. The period of negotiation will extend through December 27, following which the commission must draw up a definite plan of disposal and submit it for congressional approval, as well as to the Attorney General.

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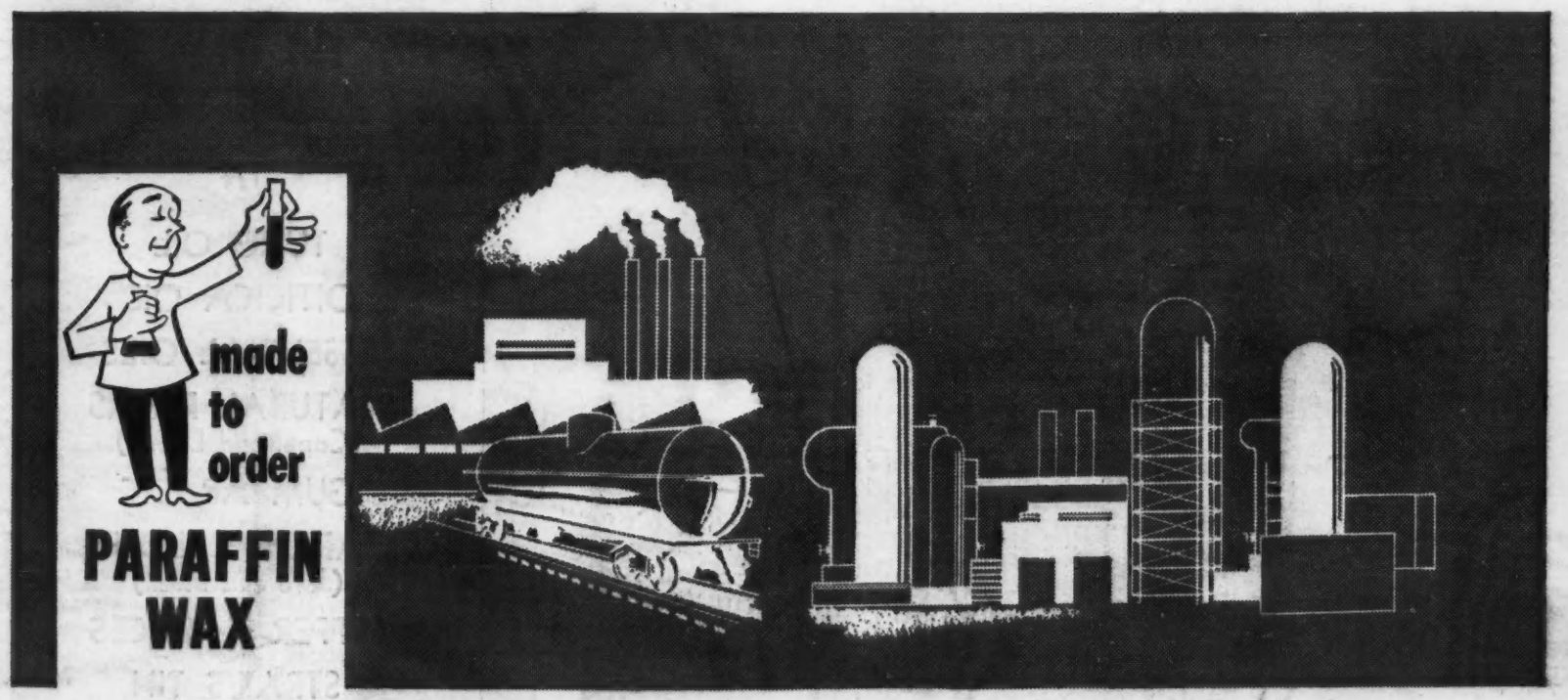

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